

Celebrating the TWENTIETH ANNUAL TOURNAMENT OF ROSES

NEW · YEAR'S · NUMBER

PASADENA · DAILY · NEWS



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Pasadena Daily News

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CELEBRATING THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL

Tournament of Roses

LON F. CHAPIN, Editor
J. H. PRYOR, Manager

Pasadena, California, January 1, 1909

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New Year's Celebrated Amid Blooming Flowers

#16960196

PASADENA GIVES ITS TWENTIETH ANNUAL TOURNAMENT
OF ROSES TO DELIGHT OF GREAT THRONGS

Tournament Photos by
HAROLD A. PARKER



unique and distinctive greeting to the New Year. For just a full score of New Year's days has Pasadena held its Tournament of Roses, drinking in the breath of flowers, making merry under soft and sunny skies, and, decked out in all the habiliments of Spring, asserting anew that here there is no Winter in

fact, but that it is only a memory and a name.

For twenty New Year's days, without interruption and without failure, has the festival of flowers been kept in Pasadena. Never a storm, never lowering skies. No wonder, then, the people should regard the day as charmed; as set apart for them by Flora and her familiars of the unseen realm, even as they have set it apart for the renewal of their paen of praise that here is Paradise with all its delights.

And in all these twenty smiling New Year's Days never one was there more perfect than this. The "bounding morning breeze" had not even a cloud to chase away; but the dawn of the New Year was clear, and the day full panoplied with the glory of a Southern California sun. Pasadena and New Years kept their thirst. With garlands and festoons and many intricate patterns of Roses—yes, and Violets, and Lilies, and Marguerites, and all the train and com-

pany of flowers—the glorious, odorous Pageant appeared with all its heralds, its pomp, its beauty, its valor, its youth, its smiles, its light hearts, its glad acclaim. It was proclaimed by the bugle's shivering notes; it moved through the streets of the smiling city, where pennants fluttered and flags waved, and the Tournament colors were everywhere; it awoke echoes of applause from the waiting thousands and tens of thousands that filled every nook and corner of space and were held back only by strong cordons, but whose cheers nothing could restrain.

On the pageant moved through the streets of the city to Tournament Park, where it was reviewed by the judges and the prizes were awarded. Then, in the afternoon, were held the chariot races and other sports which have become a feature of the day for the entertainment of the immense throngs attracted to the city. And the sun went down upon the close of such an observance of

New Years as can be seen nowhere else in all the earth.

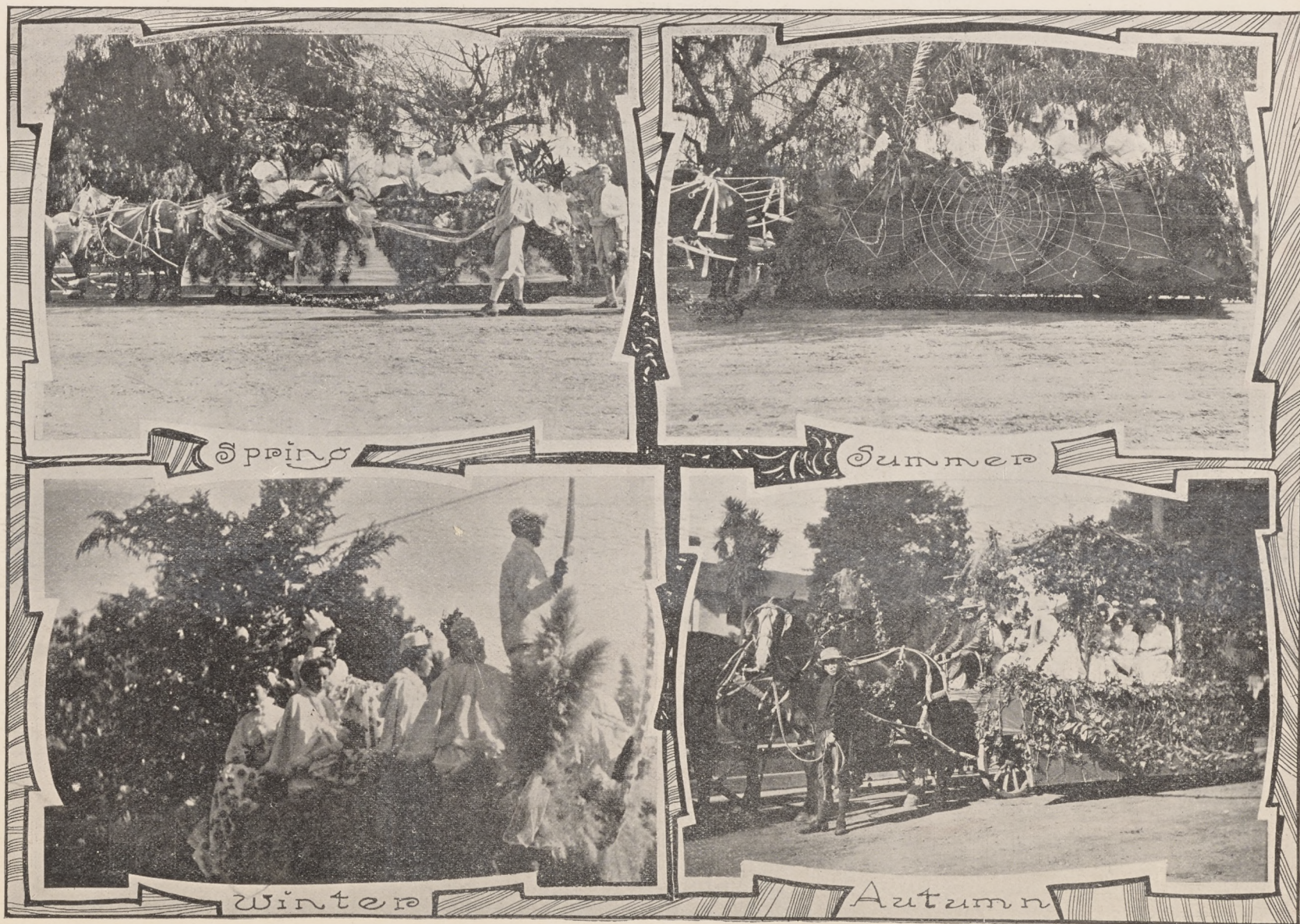
Beauty and Fashion Were There

At Tournament Park the scene was one of the utmost beauty and the utmost animation. The private boxes were brilliant pictures of fair women beautifully gowned, and there Beauty and Fashion held their court.

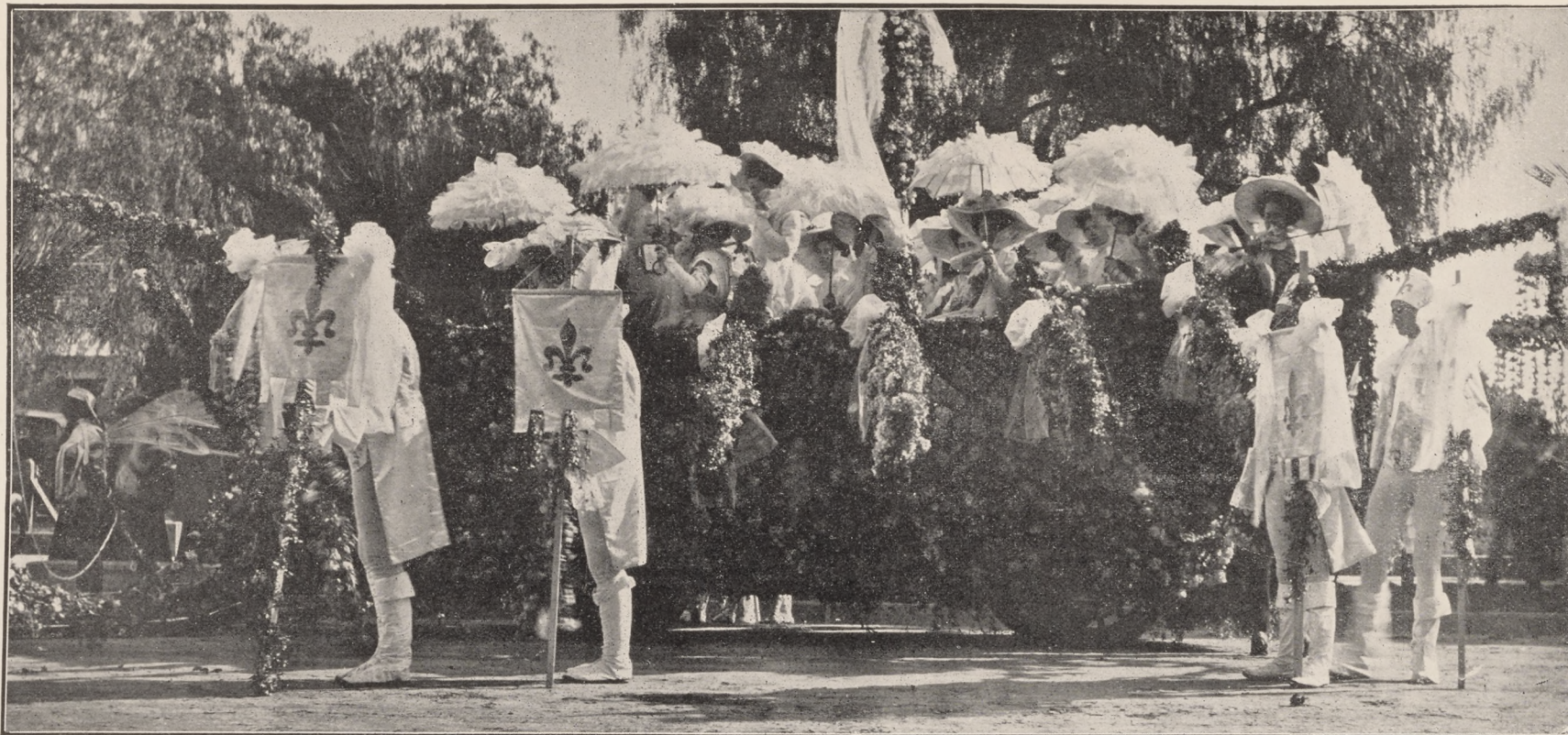
The number at the park was larger than ever before, and mounted to many thousands. The Tournament is both a beautiful and artistic and a popular event. The floral parade, chariot races and other sports interest and entertain all classes and the home people of Southern California come to Pasadena's New Year's Tournament year after year by the tens of thousands.

Parade Started Promptly

More elegant in each detail than ever before and containing far more entries than any previous Tournament, the great



MARCH OF THE SEASONS: BEAUTIFUL, ENTRIES OF THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS



French Corvette, Auto Float of the Pasadena High School Designed by Principal Ely

floral pageant, starting promptly at 11 o'clock this morning, was greeted by admiring thousands with cheers and applause.

Chief of Police Favour on a large bay horse elaborately decorated headed the pageant. His mount was one of the most handsomely arrayed in the parade. Then followed four mounted officers on beautiful steeds, all of which were gaily caparisoned.

Immediately following the police, who cleared the way, there were the grand marshal, Walter S. Wright, and his aides, J. A. B. Scherer, H. H. Sinclair, S. Hazard Halsted, Harry Shlaudeman, H. I. Stuart, Henry Newby, William R. Staats, J. W. Edminson. Then came the body of the parade, introduced by the directors of the Tournament association and the City Council, followed by the Crown City band with Geo. Swarthout, physical director of the Y. M. C. A., as drum major. The parade was particularly fortunate in its band music, having six bands, including the Crown City band, Whittier State School band, European band of Los Angeles, Examiner Newsboys' band, Seventh Regiment band and Y. M. C. A. band of Los Angeles.

Gorgeous School Equipages

HIGH SCHOOL

With a sail of pink gauze and silver on which was emblazoned in gold the French fleur de lis, and seemingly propelled by oars of pink roses, the French corvette which was the auto-float of the

High School, easily took rank as the most elaborate entry of the beautiful and magnificent pageant.

The float itself, mounted on automo-

side were five oars of flowers. In the center was a square sail of pink gauze and the mast as well as the ropes that extended from it were pink roses. The



Another View of the High School Float

biles, was very large and represented a medieval French ship somewhat like a Spanish galleon. The entire boat was covered solidly with pink roses, carnations and ivy geraniums, and on each

spars were also of pink roses and from them drooped a fringe of pink carnations. Filmy silver threads glistened among the roses while on the sail was emblazoned a large golden fleur de lis.

An anchor of roses was suspended from the front of the corvette and from each corner and from the spars hung tassel-like motifs of two circles, one above the other, with long fringes of pink carnations. Fastened to the corvette by garlands of roses were eight human butterflies dressed in pale maize colored satin with pale yellow gauze wings. Lines of delicate shimmering silver extended from the wings to the corvette.

This beautiful boat of roses was preceded by a bugler and attended by eight outriders and eleven footmen, all dressed in Directoire costume. They wore Directoire coats of pink satin, flowered vests, pink knee breeches and pink leggings. Their cocked hats of pink satin were in the Directoire shape and on them were emblazoned gold fleur de lis. The outriders bore pink banners, ornamented with bows of gauze of opalescent tints, pale shades of blue, lavender, pink, white and green, and similar bows were



Chief of Police Favour



RAH, RAH, STANFORD

also attached to the rigging, masts and spars. The outriders' horses were white with saddle blankets of pink satin and gold fleur de lis, while the reins were of pink satin scalloped in medieval fashion.

In this floating boat of roses rode twenty-two High School girls dressed in pink and wearing immense pink plumed hats in the picturesque fashion of the seventeenth century. They carried pink parasols and tiny pink fans. They were the Misses Marcia Coolidge, Dorothy Traphagen, Marie Miller, Shirley Becker, Lucy Pohnert, Gladys Holsinger, Marion Pomeroy, Clara Baker, Natalie Brokaw, Grace Canright, Roberta Miles, Winona Bassett, Carol Green, Elizabeth Frost, Mary Cook, Pearl Dustin, Helen Hadley, Althea

Morse, Vera Grauert, Luella Brentner, Marie Machin, Lenora Ong.

The bugler was Clarence Barker, and the outriders were Geo. Loughery, Paul Smith, Harold Ryerson, George Twinning, Harold McDonald, Lawrence Peck, Will Mendenhall, Frank Hayes. The footmen were Clifford Phillips, Otis Castle, Earl Eichner, Norval Horton, Halsey Thompson, Harold Pierson, Herman Siefert, Alan Groves, Manley Oliver, Alva Barzen, Guy Harris, Blake Tantau, Knowles Ryerson. The butterflies were Kenyon Reynolds, Harold Schaffer, Freeman Mason, Ormond Stone, Harold Gleason, Oliver Hayes, Randolph Irwin and Harold Pierson.

Cheers greeted this beautiful float all along the route. It was designed by Leroy D. Ely, principal of the High School, whose genius in this line of work has helped to make the beauty of the Tournament parade famous. Prof. Ely also designed the four floats, "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn," and "Winter," which were entered by the



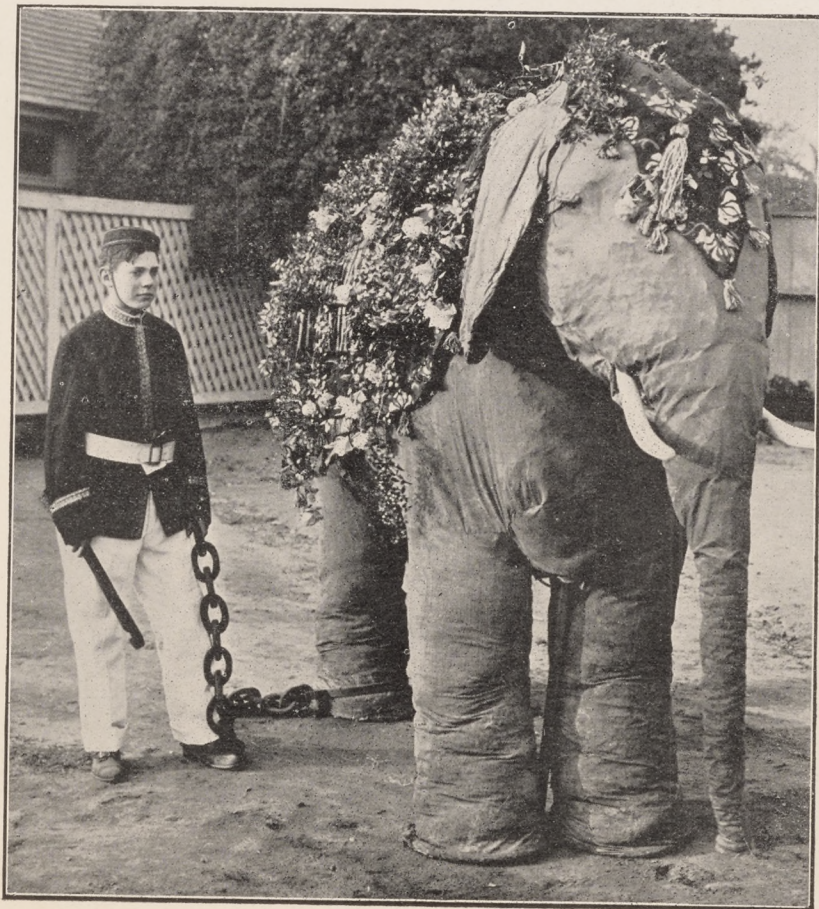
M. S. Pashgian's Prize Mount

grammar and primary grades of the public schools and also the bankers' float on which 60,000 violets were used and the beautiful board of trade entry.

MARCH OF THE SEASONS

SPRING

All the Pasadena Grammar schools combined in making one elaborate entry instead of competing with a dozen small decorated vehicles, and as a result the school entry was the most extensive in the parade as well as surprisingly beautiful. Four floats, each drawn by four horses and accompanied by nine boys



Elephant Constructed by the Manual Department Students



Twenty-Two High School Girls Road in the Boat of Roses

and carrying ten girls, were required to illustrate the March of the Seasons—Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.

Joe Whitehouse, mounted as the herald, announced the arrival of the seasons with a long bugle to which was attached a long pink pennant bearing the words in white "The Seasons." He was mounted on a white horse and wore a white satin costume.

Introducing the Spring float was Edward Loftus as banner bearer, carrying a pink banner with "Spring" done in white letters. Four iron grey horses with harness wrapped in pink drew the float. At the head of each horse marched a footman and four other footmen carrying floral garlands of pink stocks and carnations and delicate green, which were attached to the corners of the float, marched beside it.

School girls dressed in green, with green wings to represent butterflies, rode on the float among potted palms and ferns and plants and under a branching apricot tree placed at the rear of the

float. The footmen also wore green with green butterfly wings.

Pink carnations and stalks were used freely, the green typifying Spring. The skirting of the float was of pink gauze and green sprenger.

Those riding were Misses Dorothy Lee, Johnston, Pauline Stanton, Helen Thompson, Marguerite Platte, Ruth Schoeppe, Alta Urquhart, Martin Banbury, Alice Pearce and Mildred Abbott.

make a series of arches surrounding the float. At the base of each arch on the floor of the float were suspended bouquets of poinsettias tied with red ribbon.

"Summer Girls" were Dorothy Deacon, Charlotte Deacon, Jessie Keliam, Lillian Carson, Nita Hewes, Jane Easton, Naomi Plant, Florence Neer, Mabel Patton and Irene Mossholder.

Footmen accompanying the Summer float were Herbert Wood, Lawrence



Venice Hess, First Prize Equestrienne

Footmen accompanying the Spring float were Harvey Smith, Sherman Davis, Gail Mergenthaler, Jack Richmond, Roe Loftus, Jack Van Sickle, Jack Van Rossem, Clarence Neymeyer and Grant Gard.

SUMMER

"Summer" was heralded by Robert Neymeyer bearing a white banner with red letters. Footmen who walked beside the horses and who bore red and white garlands suspended from the corners of the float wore white tennis costumes and carried floral tennis racquets. Black horses drew the float, wearing harness trimmed with white.

The ten girls riding on the float were prettily dressed in white and wore large blue tulle hats.

Around the edge of the float was a red skirting trimmed with white, with ribbon spider webs in the center and leaves of the date palm were used to

Covey, Stratford Hudson, Archie Crosby, Melville Busch, John Eikenberry and James Daley.

AUTUMN

Yellow and brown, typical of the seared Autumn leaf, were the colors used for the Autumn float which was drawn by four bay horses with harness wrapped in yellow and trimmed with vari-colored leaves, and yellow flowers. Harold Banbury walked before the float carrying a yellow banner with brown letters.

Streamers from the corners to the four footmen were of Autumn leaves, and the skirting of the float was of brown, decorated with yellow flowers and brown vines. Footmen wore striking brown and red costumes.

Girls chosen to ride in the float representing the time of brown fields and the hunter's moon were attractive in pale yellow dresses and handsome yel-



Hotel Green's First Prize Six-In-Hand Tallyho

low hats trimmed with red Shirley poppies.

In the center of the float was a pergola, seven feet long and four feet wide, covered with vines and Autumn leaves, and from each corner of the pergola a basket of Autumn leaves was suspended. From scrolls at the corners of the float other baskets of Autumn leaves were hung and there were garlands of Autumn leaves and vines from each corner of the float to the corners of the pergola.

The girls who rode in this float were the Misses Helen Drew, Helen Holcomb, Gladys Taylor, Rosamond Riddle, Dorothy Adney, Aileen Oakey, Loraine Burton, Ruth Little and Mattie Horrell.

Footmen were Clinton Banbury, Fred Marshall, Harry Sanborn, Hollis Allen, Bert Stevens, Wm. Heiss, Howard Dorn and Ernest Miliron.

WINTER

White was the principal color used in the "Winter" float and the banner announcing its arrival, borne by Andrew Neff, was of white with yellow letters.

Four white horses, wearing harness wrapped in white and trimmed with pampas plumes and white flowers, were attached to the float. Footmen holding them and carrying the white garlands from the corners of the float wore white suits, with white leggings and turbans.

Seated in the center of the float was the Frost King, Hugh Mason. He sat in a Greek chair covered with white flowers, and was surrounded by drifts of snow. Over him was raised a large pine tree with branches weighted by snow and in a circle was the group of girls wearing turbans and white, with white furs and muffs, trimmed with holly sprays. King Frost wore a floral

lap robe of white. Fluffy white pampas plumes were used on the skirting and edge of the float with very pretty effect.

Snow girls riding on the Winter float were Esther Harris, Hazel Jones, Margaret Spaulding, Mattie Youel, Hollis Houston, Bessie Mulholland, Lottie Gilbert, Ruth Bacon, Ethel Clemens and Hazel Wilson.

ual Training department of the city schools which was a life-sized elephant, designed by Donald A. Ross, the instructor, and made by four school boys, Frank Holloway, Roy Seidel, Glen Holmes and Kendrick Johnson, under his direction. This elephant was realistic down to the smallest detail.

To only a few people has it been per-



Mayor and Members City Council

Footmen were Clarence Grey, Donald James, Fred Schuman, Wallace Neff, Charles Thralls, Chester Jaegger, Lloyd Hunter and Gordon Porter.

MANUAL TRAINING

One of the most cleverly designed entries in the parade was that of the Man-

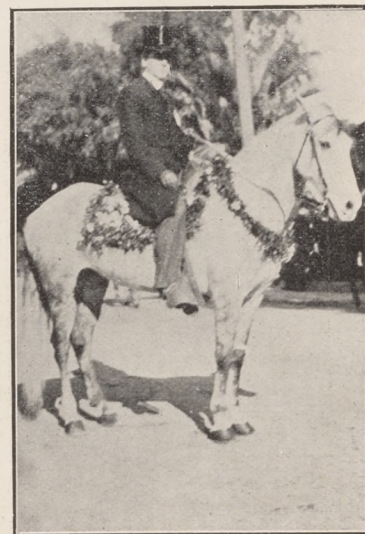
mitted to see the inside workings of an elephant and for the benefit of those who haven't done so it may be said that elephants have ribs made of great hog-head hoops. On these hoops their skin, made of muslin, is stretched and the muslin is drab in color after it has been treated with drab kalsomine. Legs of

elephants are stuffed with excelsior, to make them limber, and inside they are hollow. Wires reach down into their trunks and switch them around at will, and wires pull the eyewinkers. More wires switch the tail and the ears flop without wires. Light cross pieces inside the elephant's shoulders and hips fit snugly about the shoulders of two-legged "beasts" who walk along with one foot in each elephant leg, and the elephant navigates with sixteen paces, including everything from a sedate walk to a two-step or waltz.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

With the college yell, vociferously given, the presence of a beautifully decorated automobile representing Leland Stanford, Jr., University, was heralded. Five Stanford men, Harold P. Knight, '11; Allen Stelle, '09; A. E. Hamilton, '11; Dan Haskett, '09, and Luther Severy, '08, rode in the machine.

Cardinal being the Stanford color, red geraniums were used on a background of red to cover the machine, and on either side of the auto the word, "Stanford" was worked in white roses. On the back of the auto the letters L. S. J. U. were worked also with white roses.



Tournament President Cary

while a large block "S" was worked with the same flowers. Ivy and smilax were used to outline the automobile in green.

Elaborate Hotel Turnouts

HOTEL RAYMOND VICTORIA

Fairy like in its airy effect was the Victoria entered by Walter Raymond of Hotel Raymond. It was decorated with fluffy, creamy blossoms of the eucalyptus robusta. The entire body of the equipage was covered with these beautiful flowers and the edges were outlined in smilax. The hood of the vehicle was also of cream flowers, and the effect was regal. Balls of stevia and ecru blossoms were suspended from the sides and immense bows of gauze ribbons gave the finishing touch to this beautiful carriage.

It was drawn by two bay horses whose saddle cloths and collars were hidden by cream blossoms, the harness and gearing being white.

In this carriage rode two fair women who are guests at Hotel Raymond, Mrs. Victor Hugo Smith and Miss Hortense A. Smith, both gowned in white and wearing white picture hats.



Two Views of Beautiful Float Representing Hotel Maryland

HOTEL GREEN TALLYHO

Thousands of spicy red carnations combined with green smilax and asparagus plumosus decorated the Hotel Green six-in-hand tallyho. The body of the coach was solidly covered with red carnations and outlined with smilax. The harness of the six horses drawing the coach was bright with red pinks and smilax and they wore collars of the same flowers. A bevy of the fairest belles of the Green rode in this beautiful equipage in dresses of green gauzy material. They carried parasols of green gauze fringed with red carnations, while red ribbons caught with carnations fluttered from the handles and the tops of the parasols. The young women wore wreaths of red carnations in their hair. These pretty young maids and matrons were the Misses Beach, Cook, Hurley, Chappelle, and Heinrich and Mrs. John D. Holmes, Mrs. Ben Whitmore and Mrs. A. P. Lee. Several outriders escorted this coach bearing its burden of feminine loveliness. They were Messrs. Moore, Painter, Leslie, Whitmore, Whitesell, and Dr. Tower. They wore white riding trousers, white negligee shirts, black riding boots, and sashes of red. Long red ribbon streamers were held by the young women and their outriders. Their horses were gaily caparisoned, with saddle blankets and collars of red carnations and smilax.



Beautiful Auto Sea-Shell Designed By Walter Raymond

Hotel Co. in the novelty class. The animals were decorated with ferns, cedar and greens from the wild, bringing an atmosphere of the trail.

Riding horses and burros, in costumes trimmed with ferns and cedar boughs, were: Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Humason, Fred B. Ross, Miss Helen Hurd, Percy Hampton, Miss Gertrude Upton, Chester Huston, Miss Norma

Those riding were Mayor Thomas Earley and Councilmen J. D. Mersereau, C. J. Crandall, J. F. Barnes, Wm. T. Root, Sr., and H. G. Cattell, only Councilmen Braley and Hotaling being missing of the city fathers.

PASADENA BOARD OF TRADE

One of the handsomest entries in the parade was that of the Pasadena Board

Best and Lulu Randall. Miss Fassett carried a banner of the Board of Trade while Miss Randall held a large basket of California fruits. Fred Hart acted as footman.

PASADENA MERCHANTS' ASS'N

This was a handsome open landau drawn by two horses. The body of the vehicle was decorated in pink and white ivy geraniums and roses together with a mass of smilax and other greenery tastefully arranged, the whole making a very pretty entry. Four ladies rode in the landau, Miss Amy McIntire, Miss Blanche Baxter, Miss Eva Heck and Miss Freda Hoffman.

LOS ANGELES ENTRY

Green and red were the colors used in the decorations of a beautiful entry from the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, a four-in-hand tallyho, drawn by handsome bay horses whose harnesses were wrapped in white satin. Those riding in the tallyho were Willis H. Booth, H. Z. Osborne, Charles Wier, Joseph Scott, J. V. Vickers, S. A. Butler, James A. Foshay, Marshall Stimson, Frank Wiggins and Harry R. Callender.

PASADENA FIRE DEPARTMENT

An engine and hose cart from the Villa street house, a chemical from the Dakota street house and a hook and ladder wagon from the Dayton street house, led by the automobile runabout of Chief Clifford, made up the exceedingly pretty entry of the Pasadena fire department. Chief Clifford, Assistant Chief S. B. Beers and little Miss Edith Clifford occupied seats in the elaborately decorated runabout. This was smothered in smilax, bordered with chrysanthemums and flecked out with the same flower on guard and wheel. At the rear of the machine were the letters "P. F. D." in flowers and on each side was a great star, also of flowers.

Elegant Business Entries

BANKERS' BEAUTIFUL FLOAT

Bankers of the Crown City were represented in the parade by one of the most beautiful floats ever seen in a floral pageant. Made to simulate a French garden the float was decorated with



Hotel Raymond Victoria Awarded Second Prize

HOTEL MARYLAND TALLYHO

A symphony in pink and white was the Hotel Maryland six-in-hand tallyho, drawn by six white horses with harness wrapped in pink satin. The body of the coach was of white calla lilies, which formed the background and in the center of the side spaces was a crown of pink roses flanked on either side by Maltese crosses of pink roses. Big bows of pink satin ribbons fluttered from the corners of each seat. The horses wore saddle cloths and collars of pink roses, while pink ribbons fluttered from their ears.

In this beautiful coach rode twelve charming young women, clad in white linen gowns and wearing big old-fashioned poke bonnets of pink tulle trimmed with wreaths of pink roses and tied under their chins with pink satin ribbon bows, looking for all the world as though they had stepped out of some old Colonial portrait. Across their bodices were crossed sashes of pink silk caught with rosettes of the same, and the picture was completed by the coquettish little fans which they carried.

This bevy of pretty girls included Mrs. Jotham Bixby, Jr., of Long Beach, Miss Alice Chapin of Pasadena, Miss Maud Pryor of Sausalito, and the following Hotel Maryland guests: Miss Rebekah Compton, Mrs. F. J. Porte, Miss Cooper, Miss Edna Cooper, Miss Polly Clark, Miss Troth, Miss T. W. Greenlee, Mrs. H. J. Fowler and Miss Bowser.

MT. WILSON HOTEL

A breath from the mountains was furnished by the mounted entry of burros and horses of the Mt. Wilson

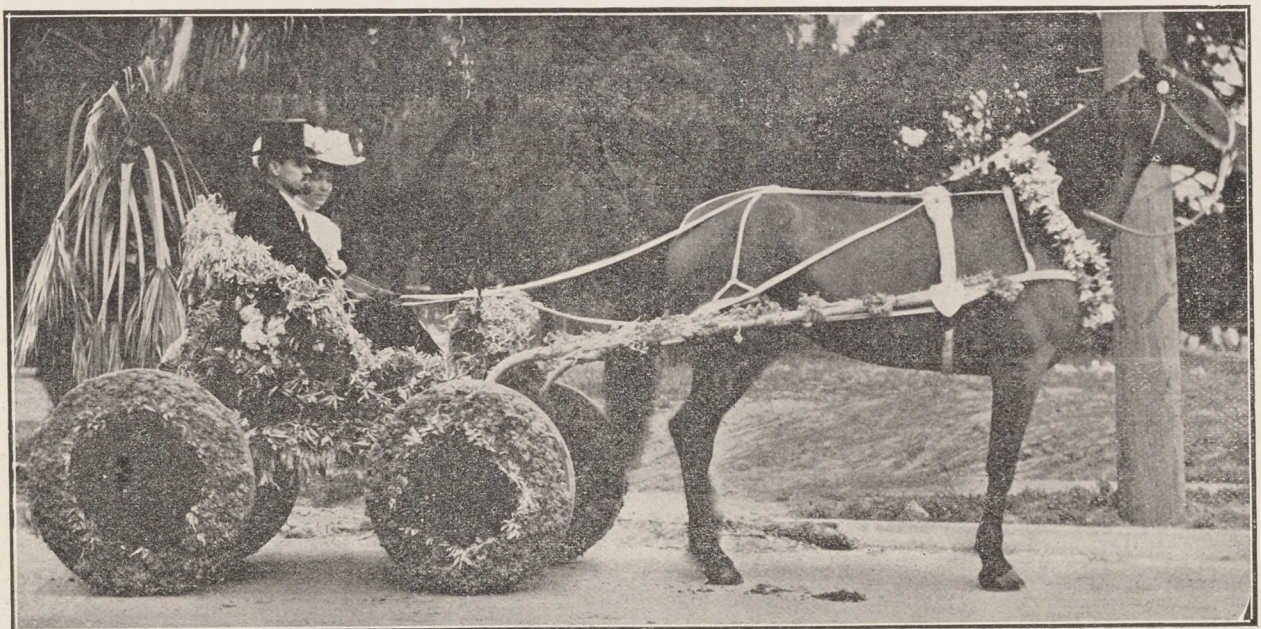
Gould, James B. McNally, Miss Aurora Miller, Milton Humason.

Civic and Official Bodies

Mayor Earley and the members of the city council, wearing silk hats and frock coats, rode in a Stoddard-Dayton touring car decorated in red and white, the Tournament colors, red geraniums and roses and white Chinese lillies and narcissus being used.

of Trade. Its entry was a float drawn by two iron gray horses and typical of Southern California in general and Pasadena in particular, the float representing "Prosperity."

The centerpiece was a large horn of plenty from which poured a mass of roses. The horn was in yellow marigolds. Seated upon the float were three young ladies in flowing robes. They were Misses Myrtie Fassett, Helen



Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Gaut in their Runabout

60,000 violets and 5,000 carnations. It was designed by Principal LeRoy D. Ely of the Pasadena High School.

The driver wore a purple satin costume of medieval design. Bows and streamers of pink and three shades of lavender were used with pretty effect on the decorations of the float and horses.

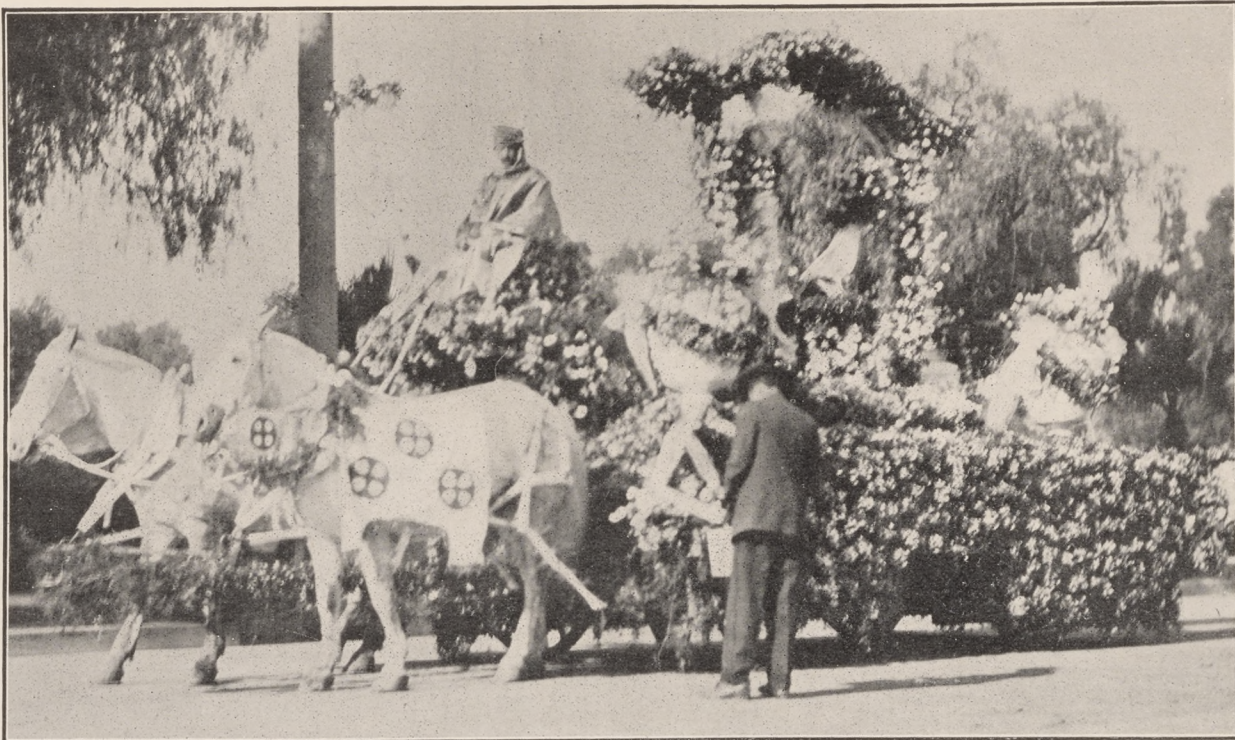
PASADENA REALTY BOARD

"Home, Sweet Home in Pasadena," was appropriately represented by the float of the Pasadena Realty Board. On a platform twelve by twenty-four feet was set up an ideal Pasadena home, a bungalow of the prettiest design, complete in every detail down to lace curtains in the windows, all surrounded by trees, vines, shrubbery and flowers. From 4,000 to 5,000 blossoms, roses, carnations, chrysanthemums, daisies and ten-week stocks were used in the float. Pink and white on a background of Nile green was the color scheme and it was most artistically carried out.

THE GROCERYMEN

A herald dressed in red satin and knee breeches, red stockings and long sash, and mounted on a black horse, announced the entry of the Pasadena grocery men by means of a red banner with gilt letters. The herald's mount wore a large blanket of red geraniums.

Four vases were placed at the four corners of the float. Each was five feet in height and each carried a large bouquet of red poinsettias. In the center was placed a large mound of green sprinkled with red geraniums. The green used was the pittisporum, which is



Bankers' Float On Which 60,000 Violets and 5,000 Carnations Were Used

OTHER BUSINESS ENTRIES

A huge floral hat, in a runabout drawn by two ponies, tandem, was the

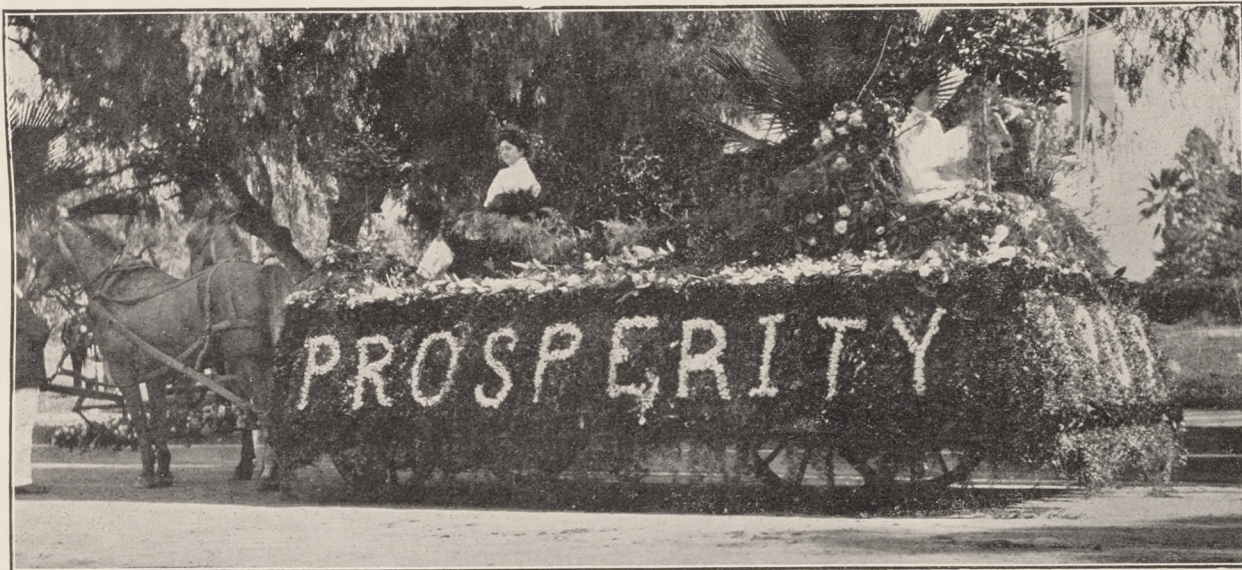
White carnations were the principal flowers used in the decorations of the hat, which was five feet high by four

ribbons, drew the float representing the hardware men, electricians and plumbers. Thousands of pink carnations and stevia, a fine white flower, were used with green sprengeri to give a beautiful tuffy effect on the body and wheels of the vehicle.

The State Societies

OHIO'S FAVORITE SONS

The Ohio society had a novel entry, a floral "ship of state," significant in view of the claim of that commonwealth to be the "mother of presidents." Pictures of her seven Presidents—including President-elect Taft—were blazoned on the sail which flapped from the foremast. Another mast bore pennants on which were the names of other favorite sons, Edison, Hay, Chase, Giddings, Sheridan, Sherman and Custer. The third mast carried the national banner and upon one was inscribed the state motto, "Imperium in Imperio;" on another the words, "Her Sons, Her Glory." The ship was 25 feet long and was a gorgeous mass of flowers placed in patterns. Three thousand flowers, roses, carnations, chrysanthemums and daisies, were used, the color scheme being red, white and blue. In the automobile, on which the great ship was mounted, rode the president of the Ohio society, G. M. Burlingame, and Dr. Sherman, while in the bow of the ship sat a number of future presidents, children carrying flags.



Pasadena Board of Trade's Prosperity Float

of a sage green color, with a delicate white edge. On this raised mound Miss Grace Clark was seated, wearing a gown of red tarleton and carrying a floral parasol of red and green.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS

A prettily decorated two-horse Victoria was the entry of the Pasadena dry goods men. It was decorated in white with blue trimmings.

The body of the vehicle was covered with marguerites while the wheels were trimmed with green smilax with banks of marguerites at the hubs, topped by a bow of blue ribbon. Wreaths of marguerites and smilax were hung from scrolls at each corner of the Victoria and each wreath was decked with a bow of light blue ribbon. On a blue banner were the words "Pasadena Dry Goods Merchants, 1909," done in letters of gold with black borders. Two black horses with harnesses wrapped in white and decorated with blue ribbon drew the Victoria.

Seated in the vehicle were H. R. Hertel, Joseph Israel, H. D. Myers, and C. D. Lindley.

DRUGGISTS' SYMBOLICAL FLOAT

Symbols of the druggists' business were borne on a float entered by the druggists of Pasadena. White and green were used in the color scheme and the mortar, pestle and scales, made of flowers, were placed in the center of the float.

From each corner of the float a scroll carried a horn of plenty, and from the two rear corners to the center rose two scrolls carrying a large horn of plenty.



Dry Goods Merchants Victoria, Covered With Marguerites

THE KEYSTONE STATE

William Penn making his historic treaty with the Indians in the pre-colonial days was represented in a beautiful float by the Pennsylvania Society of Pasadena.

Dr. Herman Reamer, as William Penn, was dressed in Quaker costume and was assisted by two other Quakers, Messrs. Spier and Thompson, while two others, J. C. Cox and Capt. Tinstman, sat on the box.

William Penn stood near the center of the float, facing forward toward a party of squaws and braves under a spreading oak tree, placed at the front of the float. He was in the attitude of explaining to the Indians the beauties of a piece of cloth held forth by one of the Quakers who was on his knees before an old trunk, 100 years old, portraying the making of the historic Indian treaty, the only treaty with the Indians which was never broken. Indian braves in the party were "Chief" Ebbs, H. T. Widney, H. A. Smith and Mr. Burnham. Indian squaws were Miss Aiken, Mrs. Burnham and Miss Anderson, while Maurice Wakely played the part of an Indian boy and Helen Redinger an Indian girl.

NEW YORK STATE

The New York State society entry was a tallyho drawn by six white horses wearing blue ribbon, and covered with blue, the state colors. It was draped with smilax and pink roses, the state flower. A beautiful red, blue and gold banner was carried. Those riding were Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Mr. Merrill, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Langdon, Mr. Haley, J. W. Count, Mrs. J. W. Count, Mrs. H. Lindsey, T. G. Corfield, Mrs. Corfield, Mrs. Wright, Arthur Lindsey, Harry Lindsey, Mrs. Lindsey.

PINE TREE STATE

The Maine State association entered a historical float, representing the seal of the old Pine Tree state. A shield fifteen feet in height composed of pink roses, on which was a pine tree, formed the center piece of the beautiful entry. On either side of the shield stood a stalwart son of Maine, representing a farmer and a sailor. Above the shield was the Dirigo, meaning "I direct, I guide." The floor and sides of the float were covered with cypress boughs. The word "Maine" was formed with geraniums on the sides. The harness of the horses was decorated with red geraniums and plumes.

CANADIAN RESIDENTS' FLOAT

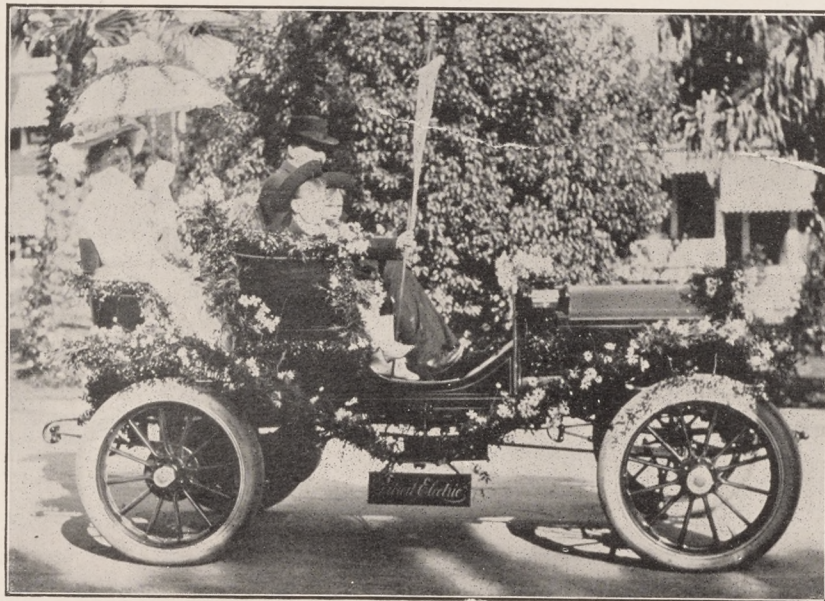
The base of this beautiful float was a background of red geraniums against which stood out the single word "Canada" in white carnations. A maple leaf design was twined around the top of the base and was bordered by wheat heads. Above the base and leading to the cen-

ter, inlaid with carnations and violets, was a representation of the American and Canadian flags. Extending from the center was a throne on which was

seated Miss Pearl McAdam, wrapped in the colors of the two countries. The corner posts were decorated with sheaves of wheat and on the front stood



W. A. Knowlton's First Prize Entry Decorated with 500 American Beauty Roses



A Daintily Decorated Runabout

an immense moose head from Nova Scotia. Roses and carnations were used extensively in the decorations. Outriders, representing the Canadian Northwestern Mounted Police, O. A. Nickerson and Max Smith, were headed by Arthur K. Wyatt as an officer of the Rocky Mountain Rangers. The float was drawn by four gray horses wearing red blazets with the letter "C" in white carnations and a wreath of roses around their collars.

OLD SETTLERS' ENTRY

An old-time coach, drawn by two big mules and loaded with well-known old residents, followed closely by a modern, up-to-date electric automobile loaded with descendants of one of the old families—this made up the unique entry of the Old Settlers' association. The coach was decorated with red and green, the figures "1874" in red standing out on the sides and rear and representing the year of the Indiana Colony's arrival. A great banner bearing the words "Pasadena Pioneer Association" floated from the coach. J. R. Giddings drove the mules and in the coach rode W. T. Clapp, M. Rosenbaum, A. K. McQuilling, Thos. Croft, C. M. Skillen, J. H. Baker, S. Washburn and W. E. Cooley, they being among the earliest settlers of Pasadena. In the bright new electric automobile, which followed the ancient coach and bore the banner "1909," sat Mrs. W. E. Cooley and two of her grandchildren. The display drew attention in a striking way to the changes of the past thirty-five years in this city.

Fraternal Orders

ODD FELLOWS

Crown City lodge No. 395, I. O. O. F., entered a handsome float representing the emblem of their order. Three huge links composed of smilax and white roses formed the centerpiece of the float, the floor being covered with mountain ferns and smilax. It was drawn by six black horses with white harness. Six members of Pasadena canton No. 37 in blue uniforms marched on either side of the float. Misses Madeline Hilsie, Edith Ashton and Viola Ackerman rode on the float. They were gowned in white.

ROYAL ARCANUM

Pasadena Council No. 1170, Royal Arcanum, was represented by a float bearing the emblem of the order, a large crown, which was also typical of Pasadena, the Crown City.

TRIBE OF BEN HUR

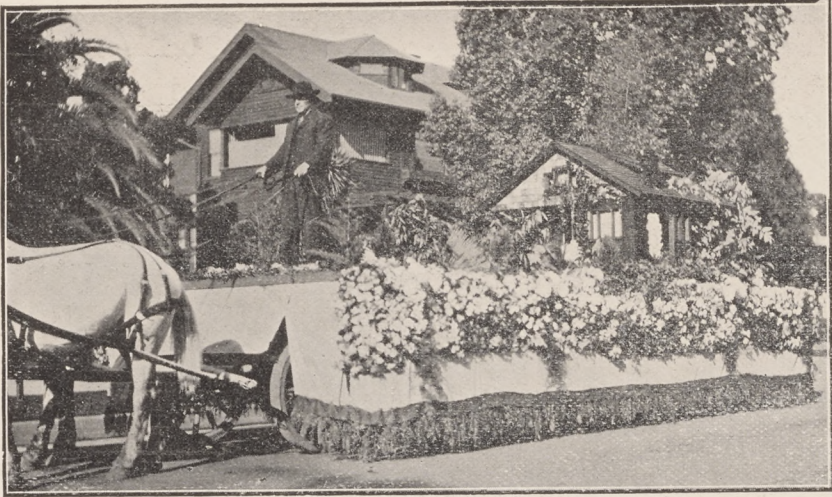
Four horses abreast drew a Roman chariot which represented Pasadena Court No. 21, Tribe of Ben Hur. A. G. Vogan, dressed in typical Roman fashion, with short skirt and bare limbs, drove the entry which was made to represent as nearly as possible the old Roman chariot.

MODERN WOODMEN

Pasadena camp, Modern Woodmen of America, No. 7242, entered a beautiful



N. Y. State Tallyho Drawn by Six White Horses



First Prize Float of Pasadena Realty Board

float, representing their well known emblem. A large pergola of rough pepper boughs over which trailing vines were growing formed the setting for the centerpiece of the emblem. It was a huge floral log reposing on a bed of blue grass sod and bearing the crossed ax, beetle and wedge of the order in its colors, red, green and yellow. The log was composed of dusty miller and smilax. The float was drawn by a magnificent team of grays. Their trappings were yellow blankets edged with smilax.

The crack drill team of this camp went through a series of fancy and intricate evolutions during the parade. Captain Edward Pickering commanded the team of sixteen men. They wore blue uniforms and sashes of smilax.

CIVIL WAR VETERANS

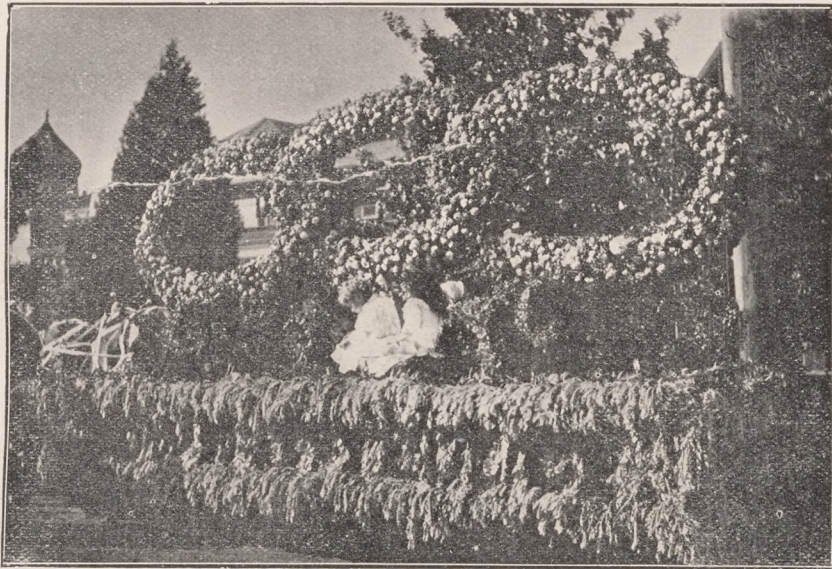
John F. Godfrey Post, G. A. R., was given the right of way of the third division. Following the marshal, Frank H. Long, and his aides, and the European band, came the fife and drum corps of the post, playing in the intervals of band music. Then came the escort of the veterans of the Civil War, the members of Company I, Seventh regiment, National Guard of California. Company I was commanded by its officers, Capt. C. F. Hutchins, Lieut. Harrison and Lieut. Hunt.

Behind Company I was borne a banner of white, with black lettering, announcing the coming of the veterans. Then followed the large fife and drum corps of the Los Angeles post, G. A. R., and after this was borne an immense United States flag, horizontally by six members of the Pasadena post, three on each side. Then followed the officers of John F. Godfrey post, headed by Commander G. M. Burlingame and Vice-Commanders Jason J. Shephard and E. A. Green. Then were the past post

commanders and the past commanders of posts in other states. Marching behind these were 150 Pasadena veterans of the Civil War.

SIERRA MADRE STAGE COACH

An entry of great historical interest was that of the Sierra Madre board of trade which entered an old stage coach



The Three Links Wrought in 4500 Pink and White Rosebuds

that crossed the plains in 1850 and figured in a number of exciting battles between the hardy pioneers and red-skinned savages which frequented the plains.

For many years the stage was used as a means of travel between Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo and was

later purchased by the famous artist Borglum, who used it as his model in the great pictures depicting life on the western frontier, which is one of the valuable paintings belonging to the priceless collection at Stanford University.



Symbolical Float of the Pasadena Druggists

Elegant Individual Entries

FIVE HUNDRED AMERICAN BEAUTIES

Rich beauty marked the entry of E. W. Knowlton of 395 South Grand avenue, which was one of the most elaborate individual entries of Tournament history. Five hundred American Beauty Roses were used to decorate the vehicle, a two-seated surrey with canopy, drawn by two Arabian horses of remarkably beautiful color and perfectly matched.

The harness was wrapped in champagne satin with American Beauty roses and ribbon at forehead and breast.

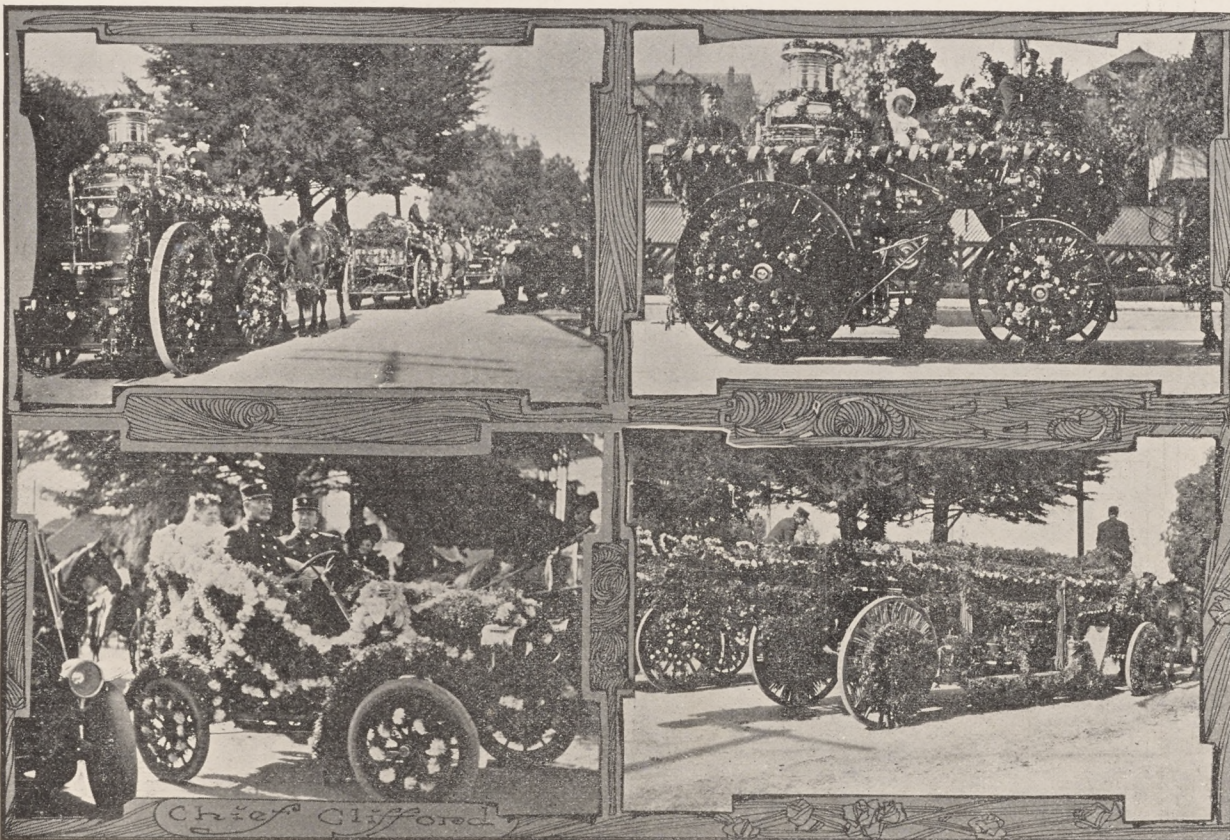
Little Marie Knowlton, dressed in a champagne colored frock, was seated in the rear seat of the vehicle, in a wonderful bank of American Beauty roses.

IN WHITE ROSES

A symphony of pearl, gray and red was the entry of J. H. Gaut, who entered his beautiful driving horse "Belle



One of the Old Vets



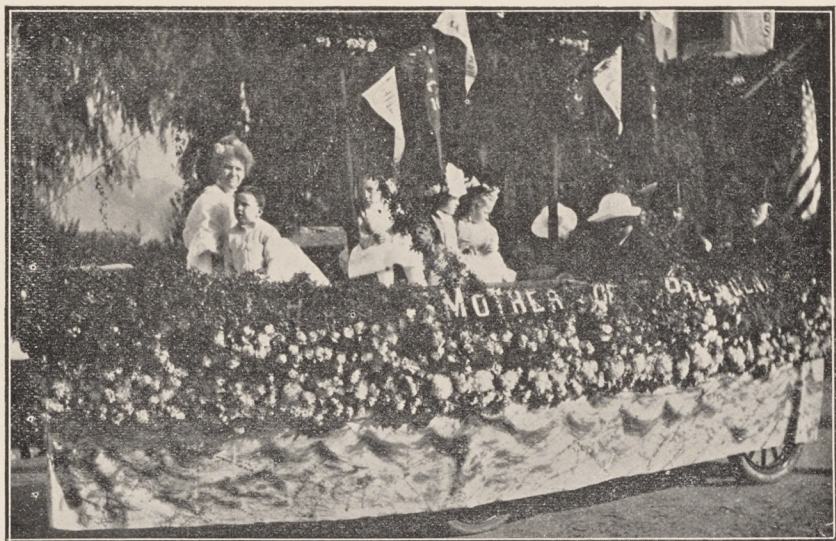
Pasadena Fire Department Entries

Mason," and light runabout. A handsome robe of white roses edged with red geraniums and mountain sage was draped over the back of the carriage. The wheels were entwined with masses of the gray everlasting plant, while a circle of red geraniums about the hub added to the attractiveness of the entry. The body of the runabout was decorated with pearl gray mountain sage and red geraniums.

The beautiful driving horse was decorated with a collar of mountain sage and the harness was wrapped in gray. Mrs. Gaut was gowned in a handsome pearl gray satin gown with a hat to match. Mr. Gaut rode with her.

A DAINY SEA SHELL

Daintiness and delicate coloring were emphasized in the beautiful electric automobile entry made by Walter Ray-



Ohio, "The Mother of Presidents"

mond, owner of Hotel Raymond. The automobile was a great sea shell five feet high at the back, the inside made of small pink daisies just the color of the inside of a seashell. The outside of the shell was of minute cream-colored blossoms, while the ribs were marked by darker colored gillie flowers. The whole was outlined with smilax and suspended in front was a smaller shell trimmed in skeleton form in smilax. In

greatly appreciated by the great crowd. Dr. L. H. M. De Biron entered a one-seated rig beautifully decorated with palms, red geraniums, ferns, bigonias, roses and dusty miller.

Equestrian Division

M. S. Pashgian had a most elaborate equestrian entry. He was mounted on his beautiful black Arabian horse, "Daisy Queen," on which was placed a



Clothing Men's Floral Hat

this great sea shell of blossoms rode Mrs. Walter Raymond and Mrs. H. W. Richmond of Seattle, the latter a guest at the hotel.

F. A. Obrikat entered his large touring car. The entire body of the car was covered with pepper boughs interwoven with geraniums. On the back of the car was an American flag made of red geraniums, white roses and violets. On the rear of the front seat was a panel of red roses and smilax bearing the figures 1909 in white roses. The occupants of the car were Mr. and Mrs. Obrikat, Miss Estelle Obrikat and Franz Obrikat.

A TANDEM TRIO

Bert Perret gave a fine exhibition of horsemanship in driving three prancing black horses tandem which was

beautiful Persian saddle cloth heavily mounted in sterling silver. The saddle, of pure silver, was hand wrought in Armenia and is the only one of its kind ever brought to America. Over five months were required to make it. All the trappings were of pure silver and innumerable tassels fluttered from reins and saddle.

Mr. Pashgian was dressed in full riding costume of blue broadcloth to match the saddle cloth and equipment. The horse was decorated with 25 yards of broad pink ribbon, the sashes falling nearly to the ground. The rider carried a seven-foot spear in one hand, surmounted by a large and beautiful crown set with costly jewels and decorated with eight dozen pink roses and smilax, the emblem typifying the Crown City. More



Beautiful Float Entered by the Canadian Residents

than 150 pink carnations with 75 feet of smilax were used to complete the decoration.

Miss Venice Hess was a charming herald in a Florentine costume of yellow and white. Her horse was decorated with purple gauze trappings and a saddle cloth of yellow chrysanthemums and pink roses.

Fred Hill had his saddle horse decorated with an elaborate saddle blanket and collar of white roses and smilax.

Mrs. J. C. Cox rode a beautiful bay horse elaborately decorated with roses, a great wreath around its neck and a mass of blossoms on the saddle.

F. B. Perret's horse was decorated with a collar and saddle blanket of white roses and smilax. His saddle and bridle were silver mounted.

An attractive equestrienne was Mrs. Bouter, on her beautiful saddle horse. The decorations were asparagus plumosus collar interwoven with white carnations and a saddle blanket of plumosus and white carnations.

Miss Gleason was mounted on a large bay saddle horse with pink silk saddle blanket trimmed with pink carnations and smilax.

H. Lowermilk wore a Florentine costume of red and white.



First Prize Entry of Keystone State

Miss S. M. Hopkins rode a large bay which had a long saddle blanket of smilax and pink roses and a collar of smilax and violets. Miss Hopkins was attired in a riding habit of violet.

Mrs. F. B. Perret appeared to advantage with her fine saddle horse and gold-mounted saddle and bridle.

Miss Kathryne Wadsworth was a charming equestrienne and likewise Miss Mary Wadsworth made a pretty figure on her saddle horse.

Louis Schneider astride his magnificent black charger, made one of the most dashing entries in the parade. His German cavalry saddle and bridle was



Some of Pasadena's Oldest Pioneers



The Pioneers' Descendants



Modern Woodmen of America



Representing the Merchants

gold plated and his horse was decorated with a beautiful saddle blanket and collar of smilax and pink roses.

Edward Talbot was an Indian warrior of the Sioux tribe, while Stirling Talbot made a striking figure as a Florentine gentleman.

H. Steelman was a dashing caballero with saddle blanket of smilax and pink carnations.

J. R. Kerner, Mr. Williard, Robert Ogden, F. Shavers and Will Grosscup were entered in the saddle horse division with decorated mounts.

W. Bergman, two horses tandem. Both of the animals were decorated with saddle blankets and collars of red and white roses and smilax.

PONY DIVISION

One of the most charming entries in the pony class division was the entry of Mrs. E. E. Washburne who rode with her daughters, Misses Aloha and Ramona Washburne in their basket phaeton drawn by two beautiful Shetland ponies. The little phaeton was fairly hidden under its floral decorations. Pink roses and smilax were used.

Two little ponies driven tandem by C. N. Leeson accompanied by his daughter, Miss Sadie M. Leeson, was one of the prettiest entries in the long parade.

Alfred Wagner rode a little white pony decorated with a saddle blanket of smilax, red geraniums and roses.

William Arlington had his little pony and phaeton in line. The floral decorations were simple but effective. Mrs. Arlington rode.

Arthur Laskowski had a prettily decorated saddle pony entered.

The pony phaeton of Hoyt Sheldon attracted much attention. It was decorated with yellow chrysanthemums, pink roses, red geraniums and smilax.

Parade Prize Winners

Prizes were awarded for entries in the floral parade as follows:

Class A, six-horse coach—1st, Hotel Green; 2d, Hotel Maryland; 3d, Pasadena Hardware Dealers, Electricians and Plumbers.

Board; 2d, Crown City Bankers; 3d, Canadian Residents of Pasadena.

Class D, floats, historical or representative—1st, Pennsylvania State So-



New Year First Written in Flowers

Class B, coach four horses—1st, Los Angeles, Chamber of Commerce; 2d, New York State Society.

Class C, floats—1st, Pasadena Realty

ciety; 2d, Crown City Lodge I. O. O. F.; 3d, Maine State Society.

Class E, historical or representative characters, 1st, Frank S. McAdams and

Carl Woodhouse; 2d, Pioneers and Native Sons and Daughters; 3d, Civil War Veterans.

Class F, historical or representative, individuals—1st, Pasadena Tribe of Ben Hur; 2d, Frank Main; 3d, Venice Hess.

Class G, two-horse vehicle—1st, E. W. Knowlton; 2d, Walter Raymond; 3d, Pasadena Dry Goods Merchants.

Class H, one-horse vehicle—1st, J. H. Gaut; 2d, Dr. L. H. M. De Biron.

Class I, two-pony vehicle—2d, Mrs. E. E. Washburn.

Class J, one-pony vehicle—1st, Hoyt Sheldon.

Class K, tandem horses—1st, J. B. Perret.

Class L, tandem ponies—1st, C. N. Leeson.

Class M, tandem saddle horses—1st, David S. Williams; 2d, La Canada Stage Line.

Class O, Fire Department—1st, Pasadena.

Class P, ladies' saddle horses—Kathryne Wadsworth, Mary Wadsworth, Priscella Evans.

Class Q, saddle horse for gentlemen riders—1st, M. S. Pashgian; 2d, Fred Hill; 3d, H. Lowdermilk.

Class R, saddle ponies—1st, Kathryne Shoemaker; 2d, Alfred Wagner; 3d, Elmer E. Bailey.

Class S, automobiles holding four or more—1st, Stanford; 2d, F. O. Obrikat; 3d, City of Hollywood.

Class T, automobiles for two persons—1st, and special, Walter Raymond.

Class U, novelties—1st, Mount Wilson Hotel Co.; 2d, Manual Training Department of City Schools; 3d, Fred McAdams.

Class V, burros, 1st, Gladys Granger; 2d, Ray Luscher.

Class W, marching clubs—1st, Capt. W. L. Green, Los Angeles; 2d, U. S. Life Saving Corps of Venice; 3d, Modern Woodmen of America.



Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce Coach and Four Awarded First Prize



Landau Covered With Flowers



Tournament Officers and Directors (President Cary Below)

Photos by Kohler

The Making of the Tournament

By GEORGE P. CARY

President of the Pasadena Tournament of Roses Association

IT IS nineteen years since the first Tournament of Roses was held, on New Year's Day, 1889. That Tournament was given as an expression of thanksgiving for the pleasant place in which the few people then living in Pasadena had cast their lot. It was a spontaneous expression of thankfulness for the good things that Nature had dealt out to her children, similar to that which gave birth to our Thanksgiving Day. As if in appreciation of the observance, Nature in return has now given Pasadena twenty bright and pleasant New Year's days.

The Tournament of Roses was given January first, in the middle of winter, by Easterners who had settled here. They felt they could not select a better day than New Year's Day, when in their former homes everything was covered with snow and ice. From that day to this the Tournament of Roses has been held each year on New Year's Day, and, like other things commencing in a small way, has grown with years until now it is a pageant that, on account of its splendor and uniqueness, has come to world renown.

The first Tournament entailed an expenditure of only a few dollars, while now the annual expense of the Tournament association amounts to over \$10,000, and, with the expense of all the different individual entries, which each one bears in decorating his turnout, the total cost of a tournament is close on to \$50,000.

We are asked to write, not a story or history of the Tournament of Roses, but a brief account of the making of a Tournament. Pasadena's Tournament of Roses is given each year by the Tournament of Roses Association, incorporated under the laws of the state of California, but not for pecuniary profit. Membership in this association is open to everyone in good standing, upon payment of \$5 annual dues. No special privileges go with the membership, it being simply an association of men and women of the city of Pasadena who annually join the association from patriotic motives for the purpose of perpetuating the Tournament.

The election of directors is held annually on the third Monday of April. Each year there are five or six new directors elected for two years, the remainder, eleven in all, hold over for one year. This is done so that there will always be some of the old directors who have been in harness at least one year, on the board. As soon as possible after the election of the directors, the new board holds its meeting. Then the officers of the association are elected—president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer. From that time until the Tournament is given on the next New Year's Day and all accounts are settled and balanced, the executive is busy, not always at his desk in the office, but even while he is transacting other business or resting quietly in his home, going over in his mind the personnel of the directory and of the association for the purpose of picking out the heads of the different committees; and right here spells the success or the failure of the Tournament. The chief committees appointed by the president, of which he and the secretary are ex-officio members, are: Executive committee, afternoon entertainment or sports committee, decorating committee, barbecue committee, and this year—one of the most important committees—the committee on the tem-

porary improvement of Tournament Park.

It has also, for a number of years, been customary for the board of directors to defer to the wishes of the president and elect as secretary someone he has recommended, as for months before New Year's Day the detail work falls almost entirely upon the president and secretary, and for a successful Tournament it is necessary that these two officers should be in perfect harmony and have implicit trust and faith in each other.

When the president has decided upon the chairmen of the different committees, with the exception of the executive committee, it is customary for him simply to appoint the chairmen of the different committees, allowing each



uted in Pasadena and its neighboring cities until some time in December. During the summer months an extensive correspondence is carried on between the secretary and the different magazines, newspapers, and other periodicals and with the railroads, and countless photographs of the floral parade and the chariot races are sent them, with the result that many of the magazines in their

December numbers, or the January numbers when published in the middle of December, contain illustrated articles about the Tournament of Roses.

The railroads from New York to the Pacific Coast have posters sent them by the thousand which hang in their ticket offices in the different cities, and in the stations along their lines. This year

purchased by the Tournament association and given by it to the city) is the four-horse Roman chariot race. This race is copied from the thrilling account of the races pictured by the late General Lew Wallace in Ben Hur. The chariots used are constructed as nearly like the Roman chariots as they can be made after very careful study and research. Each chariot is driven by an experienced driver dressed in Roman costume with four thoroughbred steeds, and the prizes offered for the winners—\$1000 for the first and \$500 for the second—insure that the races will be genuine races and not simply a spectacular feature. The race itself is one mile, the track at Tournament Park being one-half mile, which insures the chariots passing the grand stand twice. Besides the chariot races, it has been customary, and the custom has been adhered to this year, to give some other scenes typical of the rough riding of the West and



SOME OF THE NOVELTY ENTRIES

chairman to appoint the members of his committee, so that he may be sure that he will have no drones assigned to work with him. After the committees are appointed, the chairmen of the different committees, before entering into any contract, report to the president and the proposed action is either approved by him or by the executive committee, according to the by-laws of the association, and when so approved that part of the work is entirely in the hands of that particular committee.

The Pasadena Tournament of Roses has now become world renowned, and through it, Pasadena and all of Southern California reaps an advertisement that can hardly be estimated in money value. This is brought about by the hundreds and thousands of photographs, professional and amateur, that are taken of this parade and of its Roman chariot races and western sports, and sent broadcast throughout this country and Europe, both by individuals and by the public press. Besides this, the advertising done by the Tournament association itself is tremendous. Early in the summer the poster of the Tournament is decided upon, so as to be ready for distribution in the East early in November. These posters are not distrib-

there is hardly a trunk line in the East or in the West that has not received the Tournament posters and some of them have even ordered a second supply. Between six and eight thousand posters are printed and only three thousand are sent to points in California, the balance being distributed throughout the East.

The prize list for entries in the floral parade contains twenty-four classes, and the prizes amount to \$3,000. In each class there are from two to three prizes awarded for the best display of turnouts decorated entirely with natural flowers. No turnout or entry is allowed in the parade unless it is decorated with natural flowers and no turnout bearing an advertising device would be tolerated; the whole idea being that it is a patriotic expression of good feeling for the manifold blessings that we enjoy in this, part of the country and is in no sense a commercial or money-making event either for the association itself or for the individual taking part in the parade.

One of the most important committees is that on afternoon entertainment or sports. For several years the principal feature of the afternoon entertainment at Tournament Park (a park of 21 acres within the city of Pasadena

especially of California in the early days. Bronco busting, pony mail, horse races, etc., have been featured. This year it was decided, after careful consideration by the directors, to portray some of the rough riding, cowboy sports, lariat throwing, and, what was very frequent in this part of the country before the railroads penetrated to the coast, a hold-up of one of the overland stages. The particular stage robbery decided upon was that of the Oremont mountain stage in 1859, as the directors found they could get the same stage that was driven in this hold-up, and the same one that was used by Horace Greely that year in his famous trip to the coast. The directors of the association thought, as those days of lawlessness and the evils attendant upon them have passed away with no chance of ever reappearing, the lesson taught by the hold-up and the speedy capture of the bandits would have a moral tendency rather than any ill-effect on anyone, however young or imaginative.

The foregoing is sufficient to show that the officers and directors of the association and the different committees have been busy, since their election, in one way or another in their efforts to make the Tournament of January first, 1909, successful.

The Flower of the Festival

By L. H. FARLOW

Photos by the Author and by Howard & Smith



FROM the tourist's point of view, it is very disappointing to arrive in Pasadena at night and miss the vista that would at once present the difference between the desert and the land of sunshine and flowers. The writer remembers his first trip to California. After having left the

City of Mexico he had seen nothing greener than the dry, parched earth from a Thursday until he reached Colton, the following Sunday, when he awoke to look out of the car window and wonder where he was. About the car a great bed of calla lilies; heliotrope reaching to second-story windows; roses covering porches and roofs of houses, indeed everywhere; and the greenest grass he had ever seen.

Everyone who has been in Southern California remembers its oranges and grape fruit, that go to please the inner man, and its roses, that remain outside to please his eye, and the eye of everyone else. Linked with memories of spring in Pasadena is the glorious Gold of Ophir rose, the rampant grower which covers trees and buildings, but which alas, blooms only in the Spring, and the perfection of its beauty depends upon whether the Winter has been wet, in which case its colors are not fiery, or whether the rain has not been plentiful, when its colors are vivified.

Perhaps the rose most noticed here is the La Marque, a noisette, which combines a pure whiteness of bloom with a fine deep green of foliage. It is a very fine rose from any point of view, free from disease, and blooms abundantly in the Spring and occasionally throughout the year. However, the best rose for a climber, to cover an unsightly building or fence, or to train over an arbor or pergola, is the Reve d'Or. Much has been said of this rose, and its praises have been sung by many voices, but I assure the reader it deserves all that has been said in its favor.

The Easterner who comes to Pasa-

dena, if he cares for flowers, takes up with rose culture as a matter of course. He should remember that many varieties which are forced in the East do not do well here with ordinary field culture. Among such are the Bride, Bridesmaid, Gen. Jack and Richmond. Furthermore the hybrid perpetuals, or remonitants, which bloom freely only in the spring, will not give nearly the satisfaction afforded by the teas, or ever-blooming roses. The teas, hybrid teas, noisettes and bourbons—or, if mass is wanted, the banksias—are among the most satisfactory all-around roses. Among the deservedly popular of these are the Cochet, pink, white, and red; the Papa Gontier, which has succeeded the old Ben Silone, and is much better in form and freer of bloom; the Cecil Brunner, the miniature flesh-colored rose, that appears both as a bush and a climber and is a wonder to all; and the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, pure white with sweet, delicate fragrance, one of the grandest roses grown here, which also appears both as a bush and a climber, the latter, however, being the better.

There are many new roses, introduced only a few years ago. Among them is the Franz Deegan, a cross between the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria and the Sunset. It has the fragrance of each and

the blending of their two colors with light yellow center and white out-petals. Among the hybrid teas, General McArthur stands out. It is cherry crimson in color and of the finest form, and is very fragrant. A plot of ground planted

with General McArthur, Madam Abel Chatenay—a rose with the outside of its petals a bright red-pink and the inside flesh-colored—the Winnie Davis, much like the last-named except that its buds are pinker and more fragrant if possible, the Souvenir du President Carnot, a large, flesh-colored rose, also highly fragrant, the Franz Deegan, and the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria would be sure to please anyone who prefers perfect form, fragrance, definite coloring and withal healthy bushes.

The rose Reine Marie Henriette, cerise color, is one of the commonest hereabouts and should be pleasing to easterners, for it smells like apples or apple sauce. It is much used for fences and trellises and is a favorite in spite of being subject to mildew. The Souvenir

d' Wooten, bright red and fragrant, grows both as a bush and a climber. The Frau Karl Druschki is a new white, freer than most perpetuals. Among the oldest roses we find the Marechal Neil, a noisette, with beautiful yellow roses, extreme fragrance and distinctive foliage. It is said that the nobility of Spain prefers carnations, but the common people have to put up with per-

eral McArthur (crimson), Kaiserin (white), Md. Abel Chatenay, Maman Chochoet (pink and white), Papa Gontier (red-pink), Paul Neyron (pink), Perle de Jardin (yellow), Souv. de Wooton (red), Ulrich Brunner (red), Vicountess Folkestone (flesh), Souv. de Prest. Carnot (flesh), Franz Deegan (yellow), Clara Watson (flesh), Gladys Harkness (pink), Hugh Dickson (red),

Mrs. John Laing (pink), Souv. de la Malmaison (flesh), Sunset (red buff). I have grown all of these and they are all good and yield many fine bloomers.

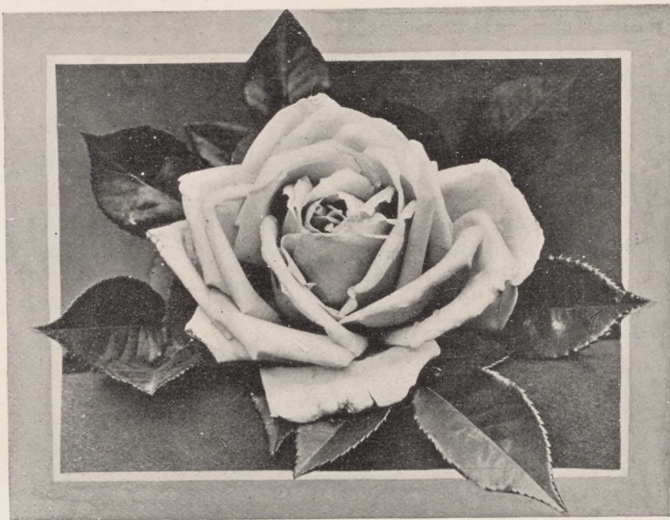
The flower of the festival has indeed a congenial home and a splendid setting in Pasadena, where its culture may be carried on twelve months in the year.

Summer or Winter—for even here it is so called, either

as matter of habit or in deference to the calendar—the rose may bloom out of doors in your garden; it may waft its fragrance through the casements of mansion and of cottage; it may adorn your tables, and bring sweetness and beauty to everyone, all for a little care and at almost no expenditure of money.

No wonder it occurred to this people to celebrate New Year's Day with a Tournament of Roses. There is poetry and charm in the very idea. It appeals to the dwellers in all the regions of snow and ice—of real winter—it rejoices the visitors to Southern California who have just come from those regions, and the idea has become a Pasadena institution, carried out on twenty successive New Year's days.

The Flower of the Festival—the Queen of flowers, honored in romance, in history and in the affections of all lovers of flowers—should be the emblem of Pasadena, had not the city already taken the crown as an emblem in keeping with its pseudonym, "The Crown of the Valley."



No Rose Can be Finer than the Captain Christy

fectly-grown Marechal Neils at two for a penny!

A number of beautiful roses are grown which sometimes do not do at all well, among the numbers being the Madame Lombard, Madame Vermerel, American Banner, Marquis d' Querhant, Rainbow, James Sprunt and others.

The Ulrich Brunner, a red rose, is deservedly popular. It is more free than most of the perpetuals—free from



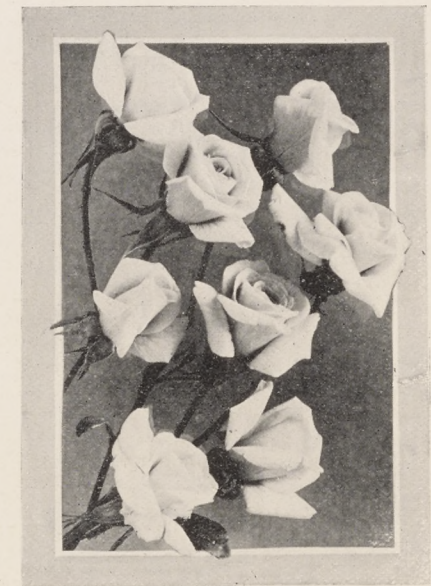
Papa Gontier, a Favorite

thorns, a point not to be despised—and of clean foliage having a tendency to throw up long shoots, making it somewhat in the nature of a climber, though at the same time a bush rose. Madame Caroline Testout, a bright pink, both bush and climber, is very satisfactory, the climber being the better. One of the finest flesh roses is the Capt. Christy; no rose can be finer than it when perfectly grown. Duchess Auerstadt is a much-advertised climber of hardy and rampant growth, beauty of foliage and freedom of bloom, but is inclined to throw imperfect flowers, though they are very fine when they come good, as may be the case with older plants.

For the convenience of the amateur culturist to whom this section may be new, I will give the result of my experience in the following list of roses with their proper colors, a number having already been mentioned:

Climbers—Kaiserin (white), Cecil Brunner (flesh), Gloire Di Dijon (buff), La Marque (white), Reve d'Or (buff), Caroline Testout (pink), Souv. de Wooton (red), Marechal Neil (yellow), Reine Marie Henriette. These are all first-class and are proved roses, having been grown long enough to show they have no serious defects.

Of the bush roses I may mention Gen-



Cecil Brunner: It Appears Both as Bush and Climber and is a Wonder

But after all the rose does not need to be an emblem in order that anything should be added to its charm. Its beauty and fragrance and delicacy are such that in all her floral kingdom Nature has given us nothing finer than the perfect rose, be it a specimen of any one of a dozen varieties. The rose is not only the flower of the festival—it is the flower of our affections as well.



Mr. Farlow on His Favorite Mount, in Field of Mustard and a Rose Covered Pergola at His Pasadena Winter Home



"The Glorious Gold of Ophir" Covering a Pergola Photo by Parker

A Ballad of the Tournament

By ELIZABETH GRINNELL

Author of Birds of "Song and and Story," "Our Feathered Friends," "For the Sake of a Name," "Gold Hunting in Alaska," Etc.

PART ONE IN MY LADY'S CHAMBER

"SHE is late this morning," my Lady thought, as a flick of the New Year sun
Dodged past her casement, and over her couch an extra coverlet spun.
"She is late, too late, for this Tournament Day is the day of my merry life—
Unless it may be," and she covered her face, "the day I shall be his wife."

A step on the stair, and a tap at the door, and the silken portieres swayed,
And a look of reproof in the mistress' eyes met the face of the tardy maid.
"It is late, too late by Grandfather's clock that stands on the landing stair;
I have waited so long and I bid you make haste to prepare me the things I shall wear—
The things I shall wear, for roses and gowns are the emblems of New Year's day
That sway from the tip of the Old Year's stem for the Tournament galaxy.

What made you so tardy, Minerva, my dear? The maid who would cherish her place
Must look to her work and wake with the lark and the chickens, and hasten her pace."
"Excuse me, my Lady, I know not the lark, and the chickens appeal not to me;
'Twas the mocking bird's voice at the noon of the night that made me so late, you see.
But then (excuse me, my Lady, your beautiful hair is exquisitely soft in its sheen,
And its ripples, scarce needing the service of touch, are the prettiest I ever have seen)—
I am sorry that mocker should keep me awake with his curiously meaningless peep;
But I give you my word to make up in my speed what I lost by my negligent sleep."

"O, Minerva, Minerva, the little white fibs that grow on the Christmas trees!
'Twas the mocker, the mocker that kept you awake with his curious ecstasies?
That ray of white light, like the finger of Truth, coming in at the curtain's mesh,
Points at once to the opal that glints on your hand and the weakness of sinful flesh."



Is My Lady all Ready To Go?

And the damsel she blushed like a velvet rose at the thought of that terrible fib;
But she framed an excuse for her sin, like a true descendant of Adam's rib.
"Just a minute, dear lady, a little more cream right here on your delicate arm;
You see how it bends at the elbow, like Truth, and neither surrenders its charm.
Truth bends at the elbow, or else by the saints that patronize heaven's decrees
Not a saint but would topple right into the gulf before he could rise from his knees."

"But Minerva, the ring—did the mocking bird bring you the ring when he brought you the song?"
"O, the ring," quoth the maid, "he brought me the ring, but I didn't know it was wrong."

"One shouldn't say HE when one's lover is meant, Minerva, 'tis vulgar and rude,
One should say it was Richard, or possibly Jack, and then one would be understood."

"It is late, too late by Grandfather's clock that stands on the landing stair."
The damsel replied, "and so I'll make haste, if you please, to your beautiful hair.
Your wrist is so pretty I wish I might be the bracelet that hugs it so tight,
And your fingers—My Lady, the manicure said one shouldn't wear jewels at night.
A ring on the finger is bad for the heart when forgotten and carried to bed—
Your pardon, my Lady, it hinders the blood—or 'twas so that the manicure said."

And as pink as a Paul Neyron rose she blushed, this mistress of high degree,
As she said "HE brought it, Minerva, my dear, last night when he visited me.
And he said—he said, if I took it off it would break the charm, don't you know,

Till the orange blossoms come in the spring and the redolent heartsease grow."

And the damsel she laughed in her sleeve as she thought "my Lady was right when she said
'One shouldn't say HE when one's lover is meant if one is right royally bred.'"

But the maiden was wise and she spoke not her mind.
"Is my Lady all ready to go?"

The auto it stands at the foot of the steps like a silver white chariot swung low.

Carnations, my Lady, as white as the snow! It was decked by a Master's hand,

There'll be waving of banners and cries of delight when it passes the judges' stand.

All ready? And here is your scarf as blue as a strip of the New Year sky.

O, yes, I shall be there myself, perhaps. Goodbye, my Lady. Goodbye."



AT THE GATE

Drawings by
H. G. Villa

Now, the sky had been leaden the night before as if Nature were brooding her wrongs;
And a gentle rain had come sadly down like tears in the wake of songs.
But the morning breeze had come bounding up like a shepherd boy on the run
And chased the clouds like a flock of sheep from the path of the rising sun.

SONG

*And the Southland's children young or old, or black or white or grey
Came trooping forth with shout and song to see the annual play.
To see the annual play they came, and formed in rhythmic lines,
Like human ballads set to verse, in moving metric lines.
Illuminated texts, they swung along the pavement's hem,
And every brilliant shaft of light penciled the face of them.*

PART TWO

AT THE GATE

And right through the gate that swung inward they passed, old and young, rich and poor, maiden and man,

A-foot and on horseback, in wagon and chaise, automobile and buggy and van.

The baby in creepers, the boy in his blouse, and the girl in her whimsical rig,

And the broker in stocks, and the man of affairs, and the dainty society sprig.

And the ladies, God bless 'em! no pen can portray the charm of their glorious attire.

The archangels in heaven neglected their harps just a moment to look and admire.

And the bands they broke forth of their own free will, as if struck by no visible hand;

It was Yankee Doodle Dandy, and Home Sweet Home, and everybody's Dixie Land.

And right in through the gate there passed on with the crowd a glorious butterfly;

While a honey bee whizzed in unawares, with her basket of gold on her thigh.

And a humming bird whispered Tzp, Tzp, in the ear of a sentimental maid,

Who thought it the voice of the swain by her side and "You'd better ask Papa," she said.

PART THREE

AT THE TOURNAMENT

Now, Flora had passed with her glorious train whose beauty no artist has told;

Her raiment was royal in purple and cream, and violet, and crimson, and gold.

And the sheen of the Sea in its peaceful repose shone soft in her beautiful eye,

While she kissed her hand to the still Old Year borne away where the dead years lie.

Then lo, from the distance a murmuring sound, like the advent of muffled feet,

And every one of the thousands there rose, eager and quick, to their feet.

And the hoof beats grew louder and swifter and near, while the heartbeats grew quicker and strong.

And "The chariots, the chariots, the horsemen thereof" leaped on with the pulse of the throng.

And one, ah one, on the wings of the wind it flew onward and onward and on,

Past the goal it flew on like a whirlwind gone mad, or an unfollowed meteor alone.

Like a runaway wind the chariot flew on, and the ribbons were weak as a rift

In the sunset cloud of a midsummer night, or a ribbon of seaweed, adrift.

And the Charioteer? He grew white as the sand on the desert's bosom at noon,

And the strength of his arm was as feeble as down when it floats on the air in a swoon.

For the horses were mad as the Great North Wind when it springs from its boreal lair—

But not a word from the lips of the throng broke the silence that brooded the air—

Not a sound broke the stillness. The whiteness of Dread like the folds of a winding shroud

Drew over the people in tangible shape, and pinioned the arms of the crowd.

But listen! A horseman! A horseman, alone, gallops up from the far of the field,

But Courage rides with him, and infinite skill and the coil of a rope are his shield.

A brown muscled arm, and the coil of a rope, and the cunning of Craft that is Skill;

And the breathless abeyance of human hearts expectant of One Man's Will.

Of one Man's will! O, ye gods of the weak! But what do my eyes turn to see?

Leaning over and out from the half-fainting throng like a vision of prophecy?

The form of a woman, divine in her trust, the assurance of Faith in her eye;

And she waves in her hand a scarf as blue as a strip of the New Year sky.

Straight and strong she is standing—But Look! Far down at the end of the anxious line

A maid I can see, leaning out and away with her crimson scarf as a sign.

And her crimson scarf it flutters and floats like thistle down in a swoon,

Toward the Charioteer as white as the sand on the desert's bosom at noon.

'Tis a sign to the horseman that gallops alone with the cunning of craft that is skill,

And a brown-muscled arm, and the coil of a rope, and the strength of an infinite Will.

And the Will it commands, and the arm it dares, and the coil of the rope it drops

Straight over the neck of a maddened horse, and the chariot totters and stops.

And the joy-mad thousands they cheer and hurrah till the welkin echoes and throbs—

But the joy-mad thousands they cannot discern 'twixt their joy and a woman's sobs.

And they bore in their arms the charioteer from the wreck to the judges' stand—

The charioteer as white as the light when it dies on the desert sand.



Bring Forward the Man!

And the red blood dripped from the hands that held the grip of the leathern lines—
But the savants, they forced him to breathe again, as they force up the gold from the mines.

It was only a swoon, and the charioteer smiled calmly, and beckoned his clan.

A whispered word in the Judge's ear, and a cry of BRING FORWARD THE MAN.

And they brought the man. On their shoulders they brought the man of an infinite will,

The man of the will and the muscled arm, and the cunning of craft that is skill.

And they sat him down at the Judge's feet, while the thousands grew wild with their cheers.

But the joy-wild thousands they could not discern 'twixt their joy and a woman's tears.

IN PARENTHESIS

The day that is ours is a tournament day, O, friends of the sober thought,

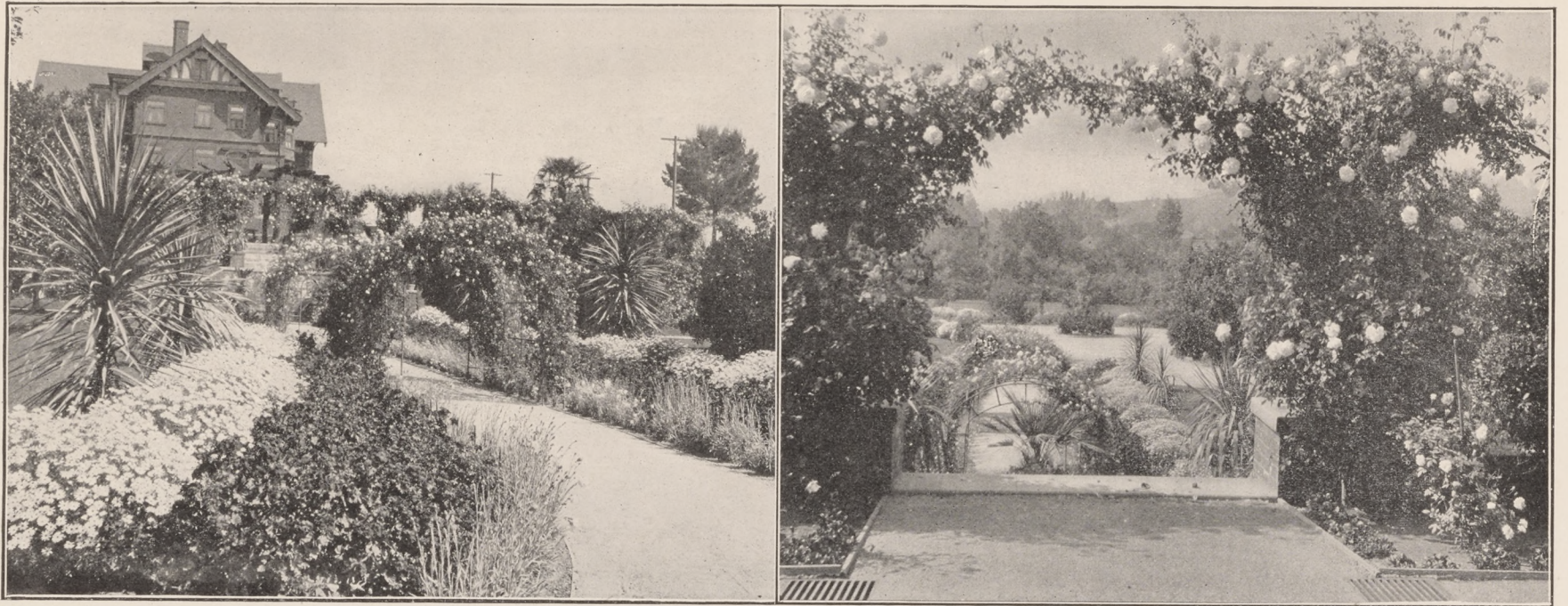
We live and we love in our beautiful way and we play our own part in the plot.

We drive in our chariot, or sit in our place, or beat our own drum in the band,

Or we ride our own steed, or we serve, or we wait, we achieve or we gladly command.

But the climax of Life, of our Tournament Day advances for leader and clan

When the Judge he shall come to the front of the stand with the cry of BRING FORWARD THE MAN.



Two Views of the Beautiful Gardens of Mrs. Geo. W. Childs

Gardens Picturesque

ROMANCE AND POETRY AMONG THE FLOWERS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

By HELEN LUKENS GAUT (Photographs by the Author)

EVEN the word garden, notwithstanding the fact that the world's first tragedy took place in a garden, tunes one to anticipation. It is symbolic of perfume, beauty, romance, life, poetry, amongst the notes of which sunbeams frolic and moonbeams touch the chords of mystery and witchery, where humming-birds and bees sip from eternal fountains of sweet, where love learns its lessons from a thousand tert books, where religion finds living texts in the hearts of the blossoms, where generosity is exemplified in the mighty profusion of God-gifts, and humility everywhere emanates from the heart of beauty as it hugs and caresses the black earth. Southern California is one great, continuous garden where very nearly all the flowers of the world have representation. Here is a mighty, unceasing floral Congress with delegates from almost every nation and species, and this genial semi-tropical climate seems to meet the requirements of all.

A garden may influence a man's destiny. Let him once get into a moonlit garden with a pretty maid, let him walk with her under a vine-covered trellis, with moonbeams sifting, drifting about them, shimmering every leaf, every twig, every bud and blossom, every thought, every emotion with radiance, until life, as it stretches away into the future, seems one glad, tumultuous river of pure gold. Under such conditions, can you wonder at the spontaneity, the rapture, of the first kiss, wonder at the impassioned entreaties, the whispered promises, the absolute helplessness of these victims, caught in this gilded web of delight? Above them, adding further inspiration, drowsy birds bowered in greenery and blossoms and fragrance, are chirruping lullabies to their nestlings, to the time honored tune of "Home, Sweet Home." What greater enticement than this to the bashful, uncertain lover? First it suggests, then presents allurements and fancies that are irresistible and the captured ones step straightway into fairyland.

The garden gate is an invitation, rather than a rebuff, a happy, thrilling first note in a harmony of welcome, and one should always permit one's self a heart beat of gratitude as the gate swings back, opening to a vista of beauty, sweetness and hospitality. Did you ever, years ago, before the gold of your hair turned to silver, swing on the wicket at twilight, or when the moon hung full in the heavens, your heart throbbing expectantly, as you waited for your sweetheart? And do you remember how you lingered and lingered at the parting? Such thoughts make the old gates dear to us, and the new gates, too,

for they are links that make a chain of romance, centuries long.

Of course there are, and have been, exceptions to the happy fulfillment of expectations, as for instance, when a ferociously hungry tramp waits patiently on one side of the gate, and a ferociously hungry bull-dog on the other. There is no second chapter in which they "live happy ever afterward," to such a story. However, the Editor has prescribed that this sketch have nothing to do with tragedy, but with poetry. No permit has been given the writer to suggest that the ardent suitor, wooing his love in the moon-gilded garden, may be rudely overhauled by an irate papa, or perchance by a jealous rival, or further to suggest that if he escape such a fate, he may find in "fairy-



land," not roses and kisses, but eternal regret and a perpetual indigestible diet of hen-pecked tid-bits.

Notwithstanding the few exceptions, when the worm nestles in the heart of the rose, the garden gives to a man a million times more of comfort and joy, of inspiration and hope and patience, than any other element in the world. We give flowers to our living, flowers to our sick, we lay them lovingly in the cold hands of our dead. A half-starved, ragged child of the tenements will derive hours of rapture from a single flower. They are the shut-in invalid's most consoling and comforting friends. They make our homes beautiful and cheery inside and out. Who ever heard of a flower frowning or cursing? They are

symbolic always of cheerfulness and love. No matter how low or degraded a man becomes, he retains that first-born delicacy, a love of flowers, and if constantly brought into close contact with them, they will lead his thoughts to higher and better spaces.

A garden doesn't need to have terraces, fountains, arbors and marble statuary, to make it splendid. True the garden should correspond with the house, of which it is a setting. It is a case of elegance and elaboration clasping hands, or of modesty and simplicity. Your expectations of delightful things to come, are lashed into high speed when your carriage wheels between two splendid monuments that mark the approach to the dwelling for which you are bound. Whereas, if you must get out in the dusty road to let down the bars of an old board fence, ruining the shine of your boots by doing so, your hopes



The Entrance to the Garden Often Reveals its Character

of hospitality and refinement beyond the boundary are weighted with suspicion. Yet oftentimes beyond the old board fence, you will find a host with the soul of a man, and bits of simple, sunlit garden space that make your heart beat faster, and bring a happy moisture to your eye. Beyond the splendid stone monuments, the magnificence may be of a sort that chills the hands that grasps yours, may be that of artificial friendship. After all, it is simplicity, whether in the serving of a potato, or the serving of hospitality, that reaches the depths of emotion, that paints the most beautiful and lasting pictures in our gallery of memories. There is in simplicity the eloquence of God, while sometimes, the grandeur of man's making, seems shouting and blowing self-congratulatory trumpets. Simplicity and magnificence as a combination, are inharmonious. Sometimes the builder of a modest home on a fifty foot city lot, quite lacking a sense of concord, and wishing to punctuate his place of residence with aristocratic emphasis, erects imposing stone monuments on either side of his cramped street entrance. The arrangement is as far-fetched as that of a diamond tiarra with a calico gown. You feel as if some one is trying to deceive you. There is something hypocritical in the unity of aliens.

As a heritage from old Spanish and Mexican homes, the patio is a rare delight. It is a secluded garden within the house, where the occupants can rest or read, or enjoy a mid-day siesta without being disturbed by passers by. Filled with gay blossoms and trailing vines, window boxes enliven the melancholy of grim-visaged buildings, as intelligence makes bright and beautiful a homely face. If one has no ground space for a garden, which is often the case in cities, where flats and skyscrapers elbow and jostle, crowd and frown, he need not sit down and weep, for he can fasten a few gardens to the side of his house, and though he can not sit in them, he can sit by them and let them hold his tired nerves and his unrest. The humblest tumble-down shack can be made attractive with a single window box. Of all the many window boxes in vogue, none excel in beauty and joy-giving qualities, that of the fountain window box with its frolicking spray, grottoes, delicate water plants and gold fish. It is a thing alive, a thing that talks, that sings, that plays unending rest notes on worn heart strings.

There are fashions and fads in flowers as well as in gowns, and Nature, with all her floral assistants, possesses great possibilities for mode and variation of color. Some people have a clever faculty for making plants thrive, while others have a strangely withering influence. Plants are like children and wives. They demand affection and care all the time if they are to appear at their best. Spasmodic attentions are irritants. If a plant is petted for a week and entirely neglected for a month, it begins to pine and droop, whereas if given uniform treatment, it

laughs all the time. Of course the nature of flowers varies as it does in people. Some are delicate and sensitive, others bold and robust. The latter care for, and demand little, and will thrive under any condition. Here in Southern California, as in no other part of the world, plants show wonderful spontaneity of growth, for if man fails to pet and encourage them, the climate does. Roses, especially, are riotous and profuse bloomers. They cover dwellings, walls, fences, barns, and even climb into tree tops if unrestrained in their floral frolics. The La Marque, a perennial bloomer, is a famous tree climber. If planted besides an evergreen, she loses no time in clamboring up, merrily twining her loving arms about the heaving branches, and covering them with fragrant white kisses. She teasingly pricks them with her thorns till they sigh and quiver, yet with rapture, rather than pain, for they love her. The Gold of Ophir, another famous beauty, has been accused of having no fragrance, but this is untrue, for its petals emit a delicate odor like that of the wild rose. In color it is iridescent, shading from deep gold in the center, to rainbow-tinted edges, until, when thousands of blossoms are massed together, as they often are in their aerial flights over the roofs, the



The Garden Picturesque Has Many Beauty Spots

color effect is marvelous, for into the waving expanse of bloom, all the colors, the lights and shades of both heaven

and earth, seem to have been concentrated. Tints from sea and sky and rainbow arch, myriad shades from garden and grove, and bits of gold from the sun, seem to be resting contentedly in this floral nest. Lucius Verus, that fastidious and erratic swain of the early ages, who could sleep on nothing but freshly gathered rose leaves, would find this country a bonanza, for rose leaf beds could be manufactured here on short notice, and in any quantity.

In the wild flower gardens of California, which are said to contain over 2,000 species of plants, there is wealth of poetry and romance. In the Spring, the birth season of life and beauty and rejuvenation, fields and hills bordering the fringes of civilization, and marking the beginning of God's world, are kaleidoscopic with color and rich with perfume. During those happy days, especially on Sundays, many families go to city church in the morning, and in the afternoon flock to the great outdoor meeting house, where there are no creeds except those having to do with love and sunshine, where the sermons, and elo-



A La Marque Rose in Unrestrained Floral Frolic

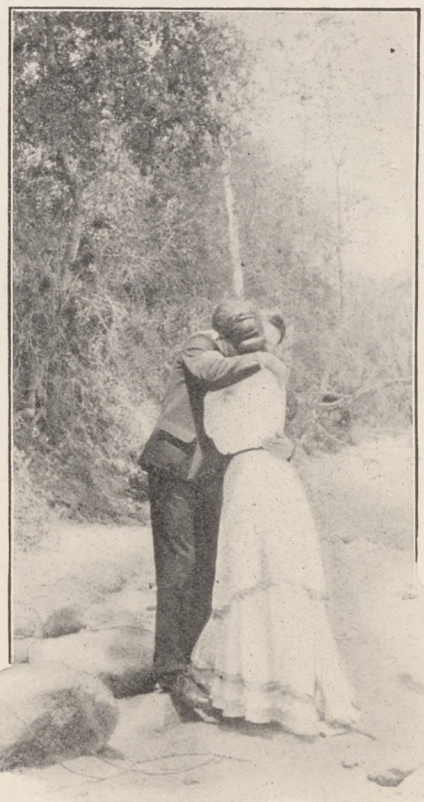


The Patio is a Rare Delight

quent ones, too, are preached by flowers, and trees, and hills, and perfume-laden winds, where the little folks need not sit with silenced voices, with limbs and bodies cramped from enforced quiet, but may laugh and frolic and gather blossoms to their heart's content, and the joys and bouquets they carry home, clasped snug in their hearts and hands, are of God's making and giving, and are therefore infinite treasures.

Shooting stars, brodiaea, baby blue eyes, Indian paint-brush, lupines, yellow violets, scarlet bugler, golden sea dahlias, wild pea, white and yellow daisies, Canterbury bells, cream cups, buttercups, tiger lilies, wild roses, and hundreds of others, make the spring world glad from mountain to sea. But most gorgeous and most prized of all, are the wide stretches of the golden eschscholzia, the state flower, that garlands the mesas like ribbons of woven sunbeams. Wild flowers bloom like benedictions in the old mission graveyards, snuggling caressingly, prayerfully, against the crumbling headstones. They fringe the ancient corridors of the missions, cling in the grooves of broken stairways, and when winds drop seeds among the weather-worn tiles, they spring up and laugh with glad life and fragrant bloom. Bordering country roads, everywhere, are field bouquets, each blossom a word in a beautiful poem, each seed a page for a wondrous unborn sonnet, a message from God.

What greater enticement





Solanum Wendlandii
Bignonia Venusta

Romneya Coulteri (Matilija Poppy)
Magnolia Grandiflora

Bougainvillea Glabra
Cherokee Rose

Photos by Parker

All the Year Gardening in Pasadena

By D. W. COOLIDGE, Editor Pacific Garden



THE word garden, etymologically, means an inclosed space, and gardening is, therefore, distinguished from agriculture by being carried on within an inclosure of some kind."

This is the definition of gardening as given by Bailey, in the Encyclopedia of Horticulture, but this does not exactly cover the situation in Pasadena, where a fence or enclosure of any kind around the garden spot is the exception and not the rule.

There is, perhaps, no city in the world where more attention is paid to the garden than here in Pasadena.

Pasadena, stated to the writer, in speaking of his impressions, "I have been in every city of importance in both Europe and America, but in no place have I seen among the humbler as well as among the wealthy residents, such attention paid to the garden and to beautifying the home."

The opportunities for gardening in Southern California are, perhaps, greater than in any other land, and it is a remarkable fact that some of our most successful amateur gardeners are retired business men from the East, who have heretofore had no experience in or taste for gardening.

It is in the air and no one thinks of purchasing a home here that has not a goodly piece of land. It is a wise provision that all city lots in Pasadena are deep, being rarely less than 175 feet, and more frequently 200 feet, thus making possible a little stretch of greensward between the house and the street.

In Southern California the lawn is green and the flowers are in bloom every day in the year. All street trees and those in the foreground are ever-green, and although the calendar proclaims that it is December or January,



and midwinter, nothing in the landscape denotes it.

In the East, the garden beautiful can only be enjoyed for a few months in the summer. In October or November, at the latest, the elms, maples and other trees and shrubs, so beautiful in summer, are but as dead brush. The lawn is brown and if one's tastes demand flowers for table or other decoration, he must visit the florist and pay from \$5 to \$10 the dozen for hot-house grown roses and proportionately for any other flowers or greenery.

It has been frequently remarked, that

den of Adolphus Busch, with its marvelous terraces of green, dotted with conifers, palms, oaks, shrubs and annuals is in striking contrast with the formal Italian sunken garden of Mr. H. C. Merritt, conventional in design and formal in aspect. The little cottage of the clerk, hedged about with fiery geraniums, and banked on the south with the Christmas flowering poinsettia and white flowering jasmines or mandevilla vines climbing to the roof, is scarcely less noticeable than the one with heliotropes clamboring around the base and the very attractive but hard to harmonize bougainvillea trained to the house or pergola.

In the writer's opinion, one of the prettiest effects, which is not as preva-



Fruits and
Flowers

In every city there is a section where the wealthy resident has a large plot of ground and experienced gardeners to care for it, but in few cities is the garden beautiful an accompaniment of every home as is the case in Pasadena. The celebrated traveller and writer, Mr. George Kennan, on a recent visit to



Elizabeth



Arbor at Home of Mr. Coolidge

perhaps no American or European city could show the diversity in architecture that is presented in Pasadena. This is equally true of the landscaping. No set type is followed. The sunken gar-

lent as it should be, is the home that presents from the front naught but greenery. The small or even spacious lawn has perhaps a single seaforthia or Cocos palm at the corner, the back yard,

gorgeous in color, being but dimly visible through a bamboo hedge. On the north of the house are grouped, among rocks or on a gently sloping mound, tall and low growing ferns, papyrus, asparagus, grasses, and perhaps a dwarf palm.

Scarcely a lot in Pasadena is fenced in the ordinary sense of the word, yet in many places the division line between neighbors is marked by a flowering hedge, frequently of pink or red geraniums, often times by heliotropes, in many places by calla lilies and in yet others by bamboo and grasses, which in the writer's opinion is the most artistic and decorative fence to be made. Often times a low slat-fence, stained brown and covered with Cherokee roses and pink ivy geraniums is used with pleasing effect.

The character of the Southern California garden is distinctive from the Eastern garden in its plants.

On account of the semi-tropic climate, varieties of evergreen shrubs and trees are grown here that are never seen in the East outside of hot houses. The stately palm and feathery acacias and peppers take the place of the conifers. Rubber trees, magnolias, eucalyptus, grevillea, jacaranda, and many evergreen trees, beautiful in foliage and flower, are as common as the oaks, the elms or the maple in the East.



Poinsettia

In this short article it will not be possible to name or describe the many beautiful plants that one sees in the Pasadena garden. Roses, of course, are everywhere—not only in May and June, but in December and January as well. Geraniums are so common as to be by some classed as weeds. Very few homes there are that do not have from one to a dozen plants of poinsettias (*Euphorbia Pulcherrima*) the plant with gorgeous terminal bracts of a most vivid scarlet hue. These terminal bracts, usually called the flowers, are often 12 to 15 inches in diameter.

As a rule, a domestic supply of fruit, in succession is to be found in the Pasadena garden. The Pasadena householder can go into his garden and pluck ripe fruits and beautiful flowers, every day in the year. In January, February, March and April are strawberries, oranges, lemons, pomelos, guavas. During March and April the delicious loquat ripens its yellow fruits. In May and June blackberries and raspberries ap-



Sunken Gardens of Adolphus Busch, with Marvelous Terraces of Green

pear. June, July, August and September bring forth a bountiful supply of grapes, plums, peaches, apricots, nectarines, quinces, pears, apples and other

In many Pasadena gardens a little plot is devoted to vegetables, which, like the strawberry and orange, are grown during every month in the year.

spectabilis, a most brilliant magenta, almost a vivid pink. Perhaps the best variety of the color is the Braziliensis, fully the equal of spectabilis in color, and a very much freer bloomer. Then there is "Lateritia," a brick red bougainvillea, sometimes almost scarlet. This variety is very tender and hard to propagate, and for this reason is high-priced and quite rare.

Two other flowering vines shown in the illustration are *Bignonia venusta*, a wondrous, bright orange trumpet-flower that blooms in midwinter and hangs in artistic festoons on the south side of many buildings, and *Solanum Wendlandii*, a most charming summer flowering plant of bright gray blue. The Cherokee rose in all its chaste purity, used in so many hedges and to cover up unsightly spots, is a snowy mass in April. The sweet scented and stately magnolia flower can be found at most any time of year. The matilija poppy (*Romneyi Coulteri*) is the pride of California, a native that is much sought after by botanists of many lands. It has gray foliage, surmounted for months in the year with enormous snowy-white flowers with texture of crepe and emitting a perfume of new mown hay.

The garden in Pasadena is in no way a replica of any of the old world models. It is unlike any Eastern type. It is distinctively and pronouncedly original and beautiful and of economic value. It is like all else characteristically Pasadena—pleasing, harmonious and satisfying.



A Hedge of Cherokee Roses

fruits. October to January sees no cessation in either fruits or flowers. The strawberry and the orange can be enjoyed fresh from the garden every month in the year.

An accompanying illustration shows a spray of bougainvillea, that wonder of climbers that first attracts the eye of the Easterner. *Glabra*, the most common variety, is not nearly so attractive as



Flowers and Semi-Tropic Foliage at Mrs. E. M. Fowler's



Field of Calla Elliottiana, or Yellow Calla Lily

A Prolific Field for the Naturalist's Researches



NE of the richest fields for collecting entomological specimens in North America is California considered by naturalists, and in Pasadena are several men whose collections are among the finest private ones in the country. Prof. H. C. Fall of the science department of the Pasadena High School, whose specialty is beetles, has the best private collection of coleoptera of North America, in the country. He devotes himself entirely to the collection of North American specimens and has discovered and named several hundred new kinds. He has all of the types from which the insects are described, while his collection of individual beetles numbers from twelve to fifteen hundred. Mr. Fall is the author of many technical treatises on coleoptera appearing from time to time in the leading scientific journals.

Dr. Adelbert Fenyes is another man who devotes much time to the collection and study of coleoptera, and has an exceptionally fine collection, not confining himself to North American specimens but including many fine exotics as well. Many of Dr. Fenyes' collecting tours have been made through Mexico and Lower California, and he, too, has written treatises upon the subject. Dr. Fenyes is now devoting himself to the special study of the group known as aleocharina. A fine entomological library is one feature of Dr. Fenyes' study, and at his home he devotes large and ample space to the display of his fine collection.

Victor Clemence makes butterflies his specialty and his collection of these gauzy-winged tenants of the air numbers 1500 or more. This collection is local, being confined to California and Arizona, and is considered very fine and comprehensive.

Dr. Joseph Grinnell of Pasadena, who has recently been appointed director of the Museum of Vertebrate Zoology at

Berkely, just endowed and established by Miss Anna M. Alexander, has for many years collected birds and mammals, and is an authority on these subjects. In addition to his collection and teaching along these lines, he has written several books upon the subject. Fordyce Grinnell, a younger brother of Dr. Grinnell, makes his specialty butterflies and moths, and he has discovered and named several kinds. He is especially interested in the geographical distribution, and is featuring his study of the plumed moths, or pterophoridae.

Hon. Delos Arnold of Pasadena has made one of the finest and most valuable geological collections in the country, and has recently presented this collection entire to Leland Stanford Junior University. His son, Dr. Ralph Arnold, who won his A. B. and Ph. D. at Stanford and later taught there in the geological department, has for several years been connected with the United States geological survey, and visits the Pacific coast each year in the interest of his investigations. He has discovered and named, as did his father, many new specimens, and his technical treatises and books upon geological investigations are considered among the most valuable acquisitions to scientific research. Don Ross is one of the younger collectors who is making butterflies his special study and promises well for the future. Aside from these there are many amateur collectors among school boys, whose work shows promise for the future. Those who are the most deeply interested in the study of entomology have a little club which meets informally each month for the discussion of matters of interest. Less is known about western material than about that of the older regions of the country, and this fact makes any discovery or collection in the west of unusual moment to eastern scientists, and information from this section is always in demand by entomologists.



SPECIMENS FROM THE COLLECTION OF FORDYCE GRINNELL

No. 1, *Samia rubra* (Behr), Pacific Coast Cecropia Moth and Cocoon; No. 2, *Agraulis Vanillae* (Linn) Passion-vine Butterfly; No. 3, *Coleas eurydice* (Boisduval), Dog's Head Butterfly; No. 4, *Philosamia cynthia* (Drury); No. 5, *Telea Polyphemus* (Cramer) and Cocoon; No. 6, *Papilio rutulus* (Boisduval) Pacific Coast Swallow tail.

Wild Flowers Bloom Everywhere in Riotous Profusion

THE wild flowers of Southern California vie in beauty with those which are cultivated in her gardens, and are indeed one of the first attractions of this favored section after the grandeur of its scenery.

After the rainy season, the foothills, mountain sides and canyons are like one vast conservatory where nestle California poppies, those ever beautiful Cups of Gold of the Spanish-speaking people; the delicate, purple-hued brodiaeas, delicate pink and white Gilias, clinging to the interstices of the rocks; the nodding, mahogany-colored Fritillarias, always admired Mariposa lilies, the wild peony; the delicate baby-blue eyes, purple and white Godetias, butter-cups of sheeny gold, shooting stars, or Dodecatheon, with pendant blossoms in varied colors, the rich, cream-colored Clematis; the flowering current, Phacelias of various hues; the mountain mahogany, the holly, the Ceanothus and a whole troop of others—a lively sisterhood of flowers. Later on, the mountain sides gleam with the snowy spikes of the Yuccas or Spanish bayonet, while the creamy blossoming mountain chaparral adds beauty to every mountain slope. The ferns that line the canyon sides and carpet the slopes beneath the trees—delicate maiden-hair, graceful gold-backs, and the many other beautiful varieties, form one of the most interesting features of California's flora.

California has furnished some of the most valuable plants known to the horticultural world; many flowers and shrubs which we here pass by because they are wild, are cultivated and greatly prized in Europe and we on the other hand prize anything imported from foreign countries. Many of these imported plants are not adapted to our climate and conditions and at best they need care and irrigation.

Mr. Theodore Payne, a Los Angeles Seedsman (345 South Main street), has made a collection of over eighty varieties of seeds and bulbs of the choicest wild flowers, almost any of which will amply repay cultivation.



1. *Emmenanthe Penduliflora* (whispering bells); 2. *Baeria Gracilis* (Sunshine); 3. *Orthocarpus Purpurascens* (owl's clover or pink paint brush); 4. *Viola Pendunculata* (yellow violet); 5. *Collinsia Bicolor* (innocence); 6. *Castilleja Martini* (Indian paint brush); 7. *Pentstemon Spectabilis* (blue pentstemon).



ALONG THE FOOTHILLS AND IN THE VALLEY

Photos by Parker

1. Eagle Rock: a picturesque road

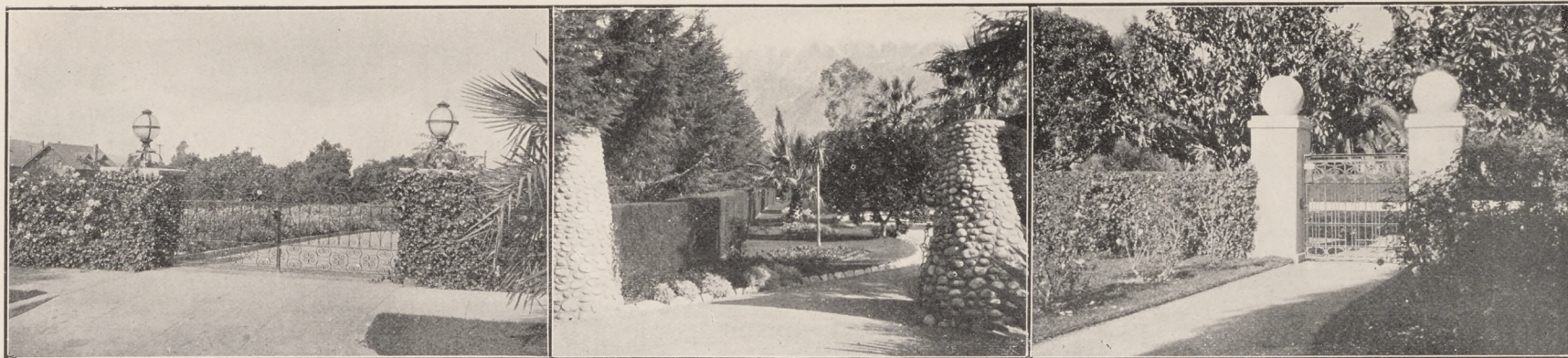
3. A Bit of Tournament Park

5. Hauling Grapes at Kinaloa Ranch

2. When Pasadena Was a Sheep Pasture

4. Motoring Along the Foothills

6. Wilson's Lake, at City's border



"Great Breadths and Full Breaths"

TYPICAL ENTRANCES TO RESIDENCE GROUNDS

Striking Background Contrasts

Characteristic Pasadena Homes

By GRACE HORTENSE TOWER

Photos (when not otherwise credited) by
HELEN LUKENS GAUT



PASADENA has an architecture all her own, and the passing of each year marks a further development and variety in the style of houses erected. It is largely due to the creative ability of the Pasadena architects that this city has come to be known throughout the world as a spot beautiful, where one needs not to be rich in order to live in a beautiful home of artistic arrangement and equipment. Pasadena is coming more and more to be looked upon as the studio of the world, the mecca toward which pilgrims along the paths of art, literature, music, and the drama turn their faces to receive that inspiration and work-strength which come from a country whose spring-time comes in winter.

There is perhaps no place in the world, comparable in size, where so many of those of the artistic temperament are gathered to produce their work, and perhaps it is because of this very grouping that new inspiration is born, making it easier for the worker in any line of the arts and crafts to produce better and more original, distinctive work. Whatever the cause, it is a fact of which Pasadena is proud that her architects have evolved an architecture that is making her famous and setting her up as a standard for new ideas and their artistic execution.

There is the feeling of four distinctive styles of architecture noted in many of the houses, both large and small, which have been built here during the past few years, the four styles which have had the strongest influence being the old California or Spanish style in which the rooms of the dwelling are built about three sides of a court or patio; the Italian villa style, bringing with it the pergola which has been adapted in so many artistic ways, fitting itself naturally to many styles of architecture; the Swiss chalet, and the Japanese. Adaptations of the picturesque old English, and the ever popular Colonial have also been much used to advantage, while the

distinctive California bungalow, growing more charming each year in its conception and treatment, forms a distinctive type of architecture quite by itself, yet embodying ideas and feeling from all.

It takes a clever man to produce something good. It sometimes takes a cleverer man to recognize and choose from out the mass of material what is good, discarding the near-good, the imitation, and the tawdry. In adapting the various styles of architecture to the needs of the southland, the Pasadena architects have chosen with taste and discrimination only those features which harmonize. They have taken the best from one and combined it with the best from another; elaborated the combina-

ideas for utility have been outlined in a beautiful way, making every bit of utility beautiful, every bit of beauty useful, till each, expressed in terms of the other, reaches its height of Perfection.

While the vast amount of wealth represented in Pasadena and many Pasadena homes, has for years been remarked upon, it is erroneous to conclude that Pasadena is a city for the rich alone. It is a city for the poor as well, and preeminently a city for that vast middle class to whom but a moderate outlay of money is possible. Just here is noted one of the sharpest contrasts between the Southern California city and the city of corresponding size through the east or middle west. Here the \$1000 or

On the other hand, the dwellings of the wealthy here do not bear that unmistakable dollar-mark-look which is too often characteristic of the rich man's house when not controlled by the sense of art and harmony. The ostentatious house that affects one like jewels worn in the morning, is seldom seen but in its place is a house exemplifying the perfection of taste that finds its best expression in simplicity.

In the breadth and sweep of line, in that amplitude of dimension which even in a small house are predominant there is embodied the spirit of the great west, the free out-of-doors, of great breadths and full breaths, of long vistas and big expanses. The house may have three rooms or twenty, but in the house of three one many find that same touch of the artistic, even the elegant, that he finds in the house of twenty rooms, and the one is no less a real home than the other.

In the house-making and home-making the architects have not saved all of their good ideas for the expensive houses, and some of the cleverest and most attractive features will be found in the modest bungalow or Swiss chalet.

Another strong feature of the architecture of Pasadena is the way in which it is adapted to the natural environment. Every hill is not levelled, every tree cut down, every hollow filled up to make way for the house. On the contrary these evidences of individuality in the site are fostered and featured, many times accentuated, and the house planned to conform. Some of the most attractive houses in the city are those which are built upon an uneven lot, one side of which slopes abruptly down a hillside. Houses are built around the trees instead of trees being pulled up by the roots to give place to beams and foundations. Sometimes it requires months of planning to avoid sacrificing a group of fine old oaks, but the result always warrants the effort.

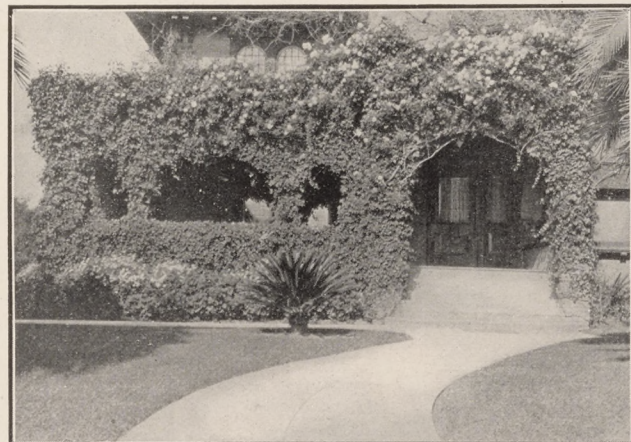
A case in point, is that of the house of Mrs. I. B. Winslow on Arroyo Drive which was but recently completed. Almost in the center of the lot was a fine old oak and at a short distance from it were several others. The first thought was that the spreading tree stood within the direct path of the builders, and must be sacrificed. But the architect set to



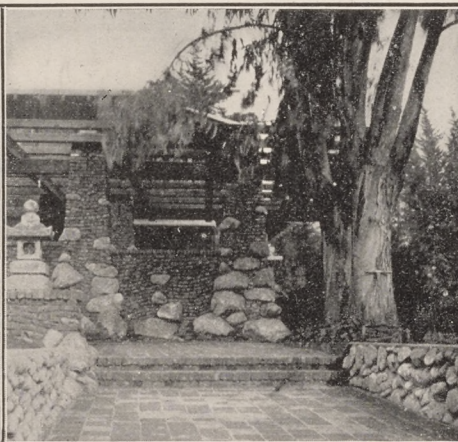
A Bit of Harmonious Detail
Entrance to Residence of Harrison I. Drummond

tion with new ideas, as clever as they are original, and the result is a delight to the eye, a satisfaction to the artistic, aesthetic sense, the while proving as livable and as practical as it is pleasing to look at. Artistic simplicity is the keynote of the best architecture resulting from this collaboration of ideas. All that is neither useful nor beautiful is discarded and with this precept in mind,

\$1500 home may be just as distinctive and artistic in its way as the \$5000 or \$10,000 one, and may bear that stamp of individuality which is as necessary to a house as it is to a person. In the east this is not true. Houses of the cheaper class do not bear this individual stamp; they look like cakes of soap turned out in job lots, and the artistic cheap cottage is the exception, not the rule.



A Riot of Roses and Ivy: Residence of H. W. Wadsworth



Unique, with Touch of Japanese



Every Day Floral Possibilities: Residence of Dr. Chadbourne

work, and the plan by which all the trees were preserved, was conceived, the house being built in two wings with a broad lanai running along the two sides and facing the tree, making an outdoor tea room of the most charming sort. A few of the more trespassing branches were trimmed a bit, flowers were planted about the gnarled old oak, and one of the most distinctive effects of the entire place was achieved without sacrificing either in artistic line, convenience, or in the beauty of the tree.

Probably more Pasadena women have designed their own houses than is the case in most cities. A crowded city



Pergola with Formal Treatment

block or even a suburban site whose garden place will be bare and snow-covered much of the year, offer little in the way of inspiration to the woman of artistic and creative ability, but give her fifty feet of frontage on some quiet Pasadena street, with a picturesque bit of arroyo winding its way below her garden steps, a clump of gray-blue eucalyptus trees breaking the middle distance of purple mountain view, rich brown earth trembling and eager to bloom for her, and the magic that she will produce with pencil and afterward in wood and brick is marvelous. Many of the most charming and most livable of the houses here have been designed by the woman who presides over each as mistress. Even the tiny nests of houses are built with an idea of hospitality which is one of the strongest features of this city of homes and home-makers, and the large living room of even the four roomed bungalow will accommodate as large a company of guests as many of the twelve roomed houses of an earlier and less thoughtful architecture.

A tour of the Southern California cities and towns reveals the fact that in none is the pergola idea so extensively introduced as in Pasadena. Indeed, so generously has this bit of old Italy been adopted that it may be considered a distinctive feature of Pasadena architecture. Some features of architecture, beautiful and artistic in themselves, seem incongruous and out of place when taken out of their proper environment, but there seems to be an element in the pergola which makes it adaptable to almost every style, or modified style. Sometimes it is used in its true Italian relation as an adjunct to a formal garden and is then usually of white, simulating marble or stone, and for an effective background for the vines and blossoms which are taught to twine the tendrils of their beauty about it. Sometimes, in a modified form, it is built as a part of the house, covering a terrace and is of wood in natural tones corresponding with the color of the dwelling. Sometimes it forms the setting for a charming al fresco breakfast room. Sometimes it is used as the approach to a dwelling. Over on San Rafael Heights on the Bailey estate is an example of the ascending pergola where it is used with beautiful effect the entire extent of a garden path which at intervals is broken by terraced steps of brick or turf, and the effect of the winding succession of white, rose-wreathed pergolas, each a little higher up the slope than the one preceding, is most pleasing.

A modification of the pergola borrowing the gable effect from the Chinese pagoda, is often used to exceedingly artistic advantage as the covering for some garden seat, or as the formal entrance to some new vista of beauty in a

garden. The pergola porte cochere covered with gracefully trailing vines is another innovation which finds its best example on the place of R. R. Blacker at Oak Knoll, one of the most truly artistic and beautiful homes in all Southern California. The pergola is quite often placed at the end of a garden and a turf or gravel walk bordered by tall chrysanthemums, poinsettias, the blood-red Mexican Christmas flower, hollyhocks or other flowers of the tall and stately

the heart of old Omar Khayyam himself.

The introduction of the formal garden into Pasadena has brought with it certain new architectural features and the Italian villa, in pure or adapted style, has found its way among the orange groves and roses. The use of stone balustrades lined with formal urns holding the close-cropped bay trees and box, than which nothing is quite so beautiful in giving a quaint, foreign touch; the cemented esplanade or loggia with its formal floral treatment; the sun dial, hung with ivy suggesting some old English garden, have all given a new beauty and tone to an architecture which to some might have seemed a little too unconventional and these new ideas borrowed from the old world have made the balance even.

Among the notably attractive places of the West side



1. Ascending Pergola and Terraced Steps.
2. "In Its True Italian Relation as an Adjunct to a Garden."



Pergola Adjoining Dining Room

is that of Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann on Grand avenue, situated on a knoll commanding one of the finest views in the city. The house originally Colonial in architecture and



Effective Use of Tubbed Bay Trees

variety, leads to it as a climax in the beauties of the garden. Roses, woodbine, and ivy are taught to twine their tendrils about the pillars and form a leafy screen for the top, attractive seats being placed beneath. Another idea much used is the rustic pergola fashioned from trunks and branches of trees, the more gnarled and twisted the better, and these pergolas invariably cover a garden walk which has as its ultimate object some grand old live oak, or fountain, or some one thing which is thus featured among the attractions of the garden.

As the torii in Japan always precedes the entrance to a temple, being many times the first hint one has he is approaching a temple in the wood, so the pergola is much used in the California garden as the approach to some distinctive feature of beauty in the garden, delicately suggesting to the thoughtful mind that adoration and bowing down to all beauty which is a trait common to those of the artistic temperament.

In some cases the pergola is used as the framework of a grape arbor and the effect of the twining, gnarled vines with the green and purple clusters hanging above one's head would bring joy to

somewhat severe in line, has been made more beautiful by the addition of several pergola-lanais over which luxuriant vines are taught to twine their tendrils. The sloping ground surrounding the site gives great possibilities for effective garden-making, and the use of terraced steps, pergola seats, winding gravelled walks bordered by flower beds in which the color scheme has been carefully considered, pools and formal urns, has made the gardens among the most beautiful of the city. A cemented lotus pool, the central motif of which is a great bronze urn of Japanese design, surmounted by a sacred dragon, is one of the attractive features, and an Italian pergola glistening white against a background of glossy green foliage, has been built facing the pool, low white steps flanked by formal urns holding close-cropped bay trees adding the final harmonious touch.

Among the best examples of the Italian villa is the beautiful home of Dr. and Mrs. Adelbert Fenyes situated on North Orange Grove Boulevard just where the avenue dips into the valley. The entrance to this dwelling is one of the most beautiful to be found in the city, and the house, surrounded by orange trees and tropical shrubs and flowers, is given a perfect setting. The flights of white terraced steps leading down the hill at the east side into a garden whose long vistas and broad expanses give wonderful possibilities, are most effective. An old tennis court on the place has been cleverly adapted into a formal garden with sun dial, lotus pond, fountain and flower urns, and near it is built the private studio of Mrs. Fenyes, where little groups of artists gather weekly to work from life under "the best sky light out of Paris," as one worker with the palette and brushes expressed it.

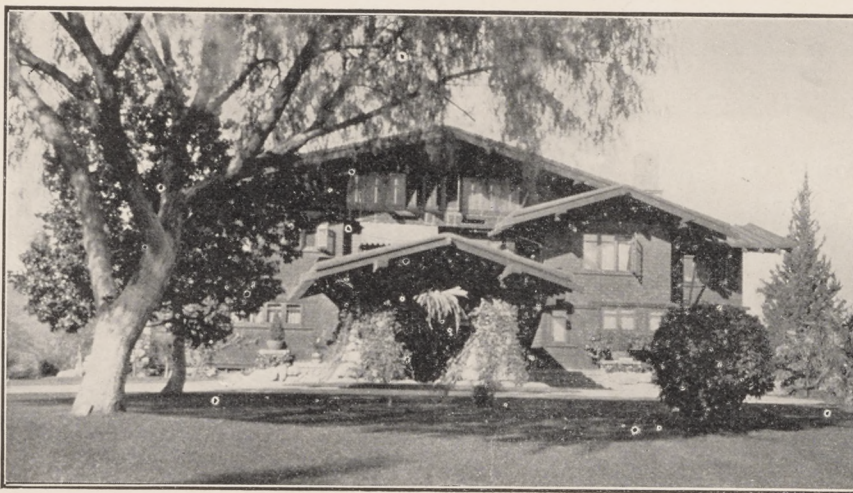
The Harrison Drummond home on South Grand avenue presents another example of this formal architecture and shows the great possibilities of tubbed trees and a pergola terrace. The entrance to this house is also especially good. The H. M. Robinson house on South Grand avenue, set at the end of a broad, sweeping driveway, flanked on either side by a luxuriant orange grove, is unique and shows the artistic possibilities of retaining the trees already located upon the building site. A winding walk of sunken rock, terminating in stone steps, is a unique and clever arrangement noted on South Grand avenue at the handsome new residence of Freeman Ford. The Ford house is an admirable example of the combination of ideas gleaned from the Spanish-California, with its charming court yard; upon which all the rooms of the house open; of the Japanese in its interior woodwork, and a portion of its garden; and of the formal garden of Italy in the use of tubbed trees and terraced steps.

The formal garden has its exemplification in the grounds of Mr. Hulett C. Merritt, whose fine place occupies the site from Terrace Drive to Orange Grove Boulevard. The garden with its conventional treatment, occupies the Orange Grove side while the house, in



Entrance and Court at Residence of Freeman Ford
With Feeling of Japan, Spanish California and Italy.

NEW YEAR'S NUMBER PASADENA DAILY NEWS



Residence of Mr. John A. Cole



Residence of Mrs. B. F. Edwards

WESTMORELAND PLACE HOMES

the Italian villa style, stands upon a hill overlooking Terrace Drive, flights of terraced steps as white as the house leading to the esplanade at the front. This house has some particularly fine interior features and many of the apartments are almost baronial in their magnificence. Another fine house is that of Mr. L. J. Merritt on Terrace and Elvado Drives, which has many notable features. Upon this place is one of the most attractive plastered garages in the city, facing an inviting garden.

Unique and beautiful in design and treatment are many of the chimneys, one of the finest in the city being that at the north end of the Cole residence in Westmoreland Place. Here is to be found a perfect "dream of a chimney" which gives an air of distinction to an already beautiful and harmonious dwelling. The entrance at this house is also particularly good, and a terrace at the west end, overlooking the arroyo, is very fine.

The sun parlor or lanai is another feature which is being more and more used in connection with Pasadena architecture, and with most satisfactory results. One of these rooms enclosed on two or three sides with plate glass and furnished as a lounging, breakfast or smoking room, has become very popular and in most cases the windows may be opened, making an outdoor apartment when desired. Some particularly good results have been achieved in these rooms in the houses of the West side, facing the arroyo where the wonderful view of the tree-filled river-bed, winding its way down from the blue mountains to the green valleys to lose itself in the undulating hills, is obtained in all its beauty, unbroken by intervening buildings.

As the cover of a book should bear some relation to the material within the pages, as the frame of a picture should be a kind of index to the beauties which it sets forth, so should the entrance to a house give some suggestion of the harmony to which it admits the visitor. Much care and thought must be given the house entrance, else the whole plan may be thrown "out of drawing" and the ensemble effect will not be what it should be. By entrance is meant not merely the door itself, but the setting,

the environment of the door, and if this be in harmony and sympathy with the house plan most satisfactory effects may be achieved. The styles of entrances are as many and as varied as the houses themselves and there are some fine examples in Pasadena homes of what the skillful architect can do in this line.

A feature which has been almost universally adopted by all Pasadena house-builders, whether the house is of the five-roomed or twenty-five roomed variety, is the sleeping porch or outdoor

found the sleeping porch far preferable. At first such porches as a house possessed were pressed into service and adapted to this new use, Japanese screen curtains being let down in the day time to conceal the evidences of habitation. Now, however, the sleeping porch has become a regular institution as carefully planned for as the living room or kitchen, and its number has been increased sometimes to correspond with the number of the family so that a house with three or four such lanais, each capable

have arranged their beds with neither screen nor canopy to shut out the night breeze.

Still another feature which a few Pasadena house-holders have been fortunate enough to be able to include, is the tree room. In the grounds of one of the charming homes which Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Glasscock built on West California street and later sold to Mrs. Florence Rothenberg is a large oak whose spreading branches grow in such a way as to make the building of a broad platform among them feasible and easy. A flight of steps leads to this arboreal apartment and the room, fitted up with cosy cushions, a table and seats is used for living room, dining room, and lounging room, the family spending most of their time there during the warm summer days. It makes a most delightful place for the serving of afternoon tea and as an after dinner smoking room is unsurpassed, while on many occasions it is used as a sleeping apartment.

The barn-built bungalow offers many attractions to the owner of the anemic pocketbook, and the artistic effects which may be produced out of seemingly small possibilities are marvelous.

In one case in particular is shown what good effects may be achieved with simplicity. A little barn on the rear of Dr. W. D. Turner's house was built into two apartments after designs drawn by Mrs. Turner. An outdoor stairway leads to the upper apartment, a small platform extending from the stairway leading to the rear of the house and continuing across the kitchen quarters at the rear. The railing of the platform has been banked with floral window boxes built of the dried ends of fan palm stalks, whose rich brown, heightened by the coat of shellac, making a charming setting for the crimson geraniums which bloom in prodigal masses the year round. Hanging flower baskets, made of the palm stalks, are suspended by iron chains from a pergola lattice



Residence of Dr. John Willis Baer, Westmoreland Place

sleeping room. A few people here have slept out of doors all the time. Many have slept out of doors a part of the time, and if the rage for sleeping porches continues it will not be long till all the people will sleep out of doors all the time. Twenty-five or thirty years ago the tent room was the best excuse for outdoor sleeping, but most people have

of containing two white iron bedsteads, is not uncommon.

A unique, but very satisfactory arrangement has been made at Rose Cottage, the charming home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Raymond in the grounds of Hotel Raymond. This rose-embowered bungalow with its ample rooms and shaded lanais is built upon the side of the hill overlooking the golf links, one side of the lot sloping off abruptly. At the east end of the house is a small lanai and from this was extended for about twelve feet a narrow, uncovered hallway or gallery, connecting with a large, double, outdoor sleeping apartment whose foundation timbers, extending from the bottom of the hill, make it a regular second-story apartment while still on the level with the lower floor of the bungalow home. A hall-way divides the apartment in two, the sides of which are of wire screening with transoms above. The gables are long and the roof built in such a way that in rainy weather no rain can drip into the rooms. The free circulation of air beneath the floor of the apartments is another good feature which many sleeping porches do not possess.

A more primitive plan adopted by one Pasadena family possesses much charm for many and for pleasant nights is delightful. The flat roof of a small addition to their bungalow comes directly beneath the branches of a great tree which grows at the side of their home, and here, high up from the ground and sheltered by the protecting branches, they



A Busch Park Gateway



A Chimney at Mr. Cole's



The Garden Walk at Mrs. Childs'

down the side of the stairway, the chains being properly graduated in length to conform with the slope of the stair railing. The upper sleeping



PASADENA HOMES AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS

(1) Residence of Mrs. L. V. Meyer, South Orange Grove boulevard, "Beneath the Moorish Crescent; (2) Mrs. Carl F. Lunkenheimer, Oak Knoll, embodying the California Mission motif; (3) E. H. Groenendyke, Oak Knoll, rambling Colonial house in oak dotted grounds; (4) typical California bungalow care-taker's house at Blacker residence, Oak Knoll; (5) Italian villa of Dr. and Mrs. Adelbert Fenyess, South Orange Grove; "Long vistas and big expanses;" (6) H. H. Sinclair, Bellefontaine and Orange Grove: house with plastered exterior Italian and Colonial ideas; (7) J. B. Miller, Hillcrest avenue: a house of Old English spirit with grounds in keeping; (8) T. S. Tompkins, South Pasadena avenue: showing attractive side garden; (9) Clayton H. Garvey: South Pasadena avenue: Italian Villa; (10) Chas. Sumner Greene, Arroyo Terrace: showing influence of the Swiss Chalet; (11) Theodore Irwin, Arroyo Terrace and Grand avenue: a house with strong Japanese feeling; (12) F. W. Hawks, Arroyo Terrace: "Long gables and broad lanais."



Residence and Beautiful Grounds of Wm. Stanton, Grace Hill

Photo by Crandall

porch at the front is also banked about the edge with palm-made window boxes and the addition of other hanging baskets, made at trifling expense, and kept bright and luxuriant with a few minutes' daily care, has made this little brown nest of a home as charming in its way as any of the luxurious homes to be found on Orange Grove Boulevard or Grand avenue.

Pasadena has long been noted for its fine horses and many a string of blooded stock is owned by the men of wealth and leisure, even the invasion of the automobile not leaving the stables empty. The care and taste with which the stables are built leaves nothing to be desired. There are many notable examples of beautiful stable-building among the finest being those of John B. Miller and J. S. Cravens. In all cases the same general architectural scheme employed in the building of the house has been used for the stables, which usually upon their second floor contain suites of rooms for the men employed about the place. Even the playhouses and "teeter" board for the children of the employees have not been forgotten. Oftentimes the barns are so hidden by their wealth of vines and flowers that the newcomer scarcely recognizes them as such. A notable example is the barn upon the fine estate of Lamont Vanderburg Harkness, which occupies the southwest corner of Orange Grove and Columbia street. This barn is so completely hung with the glowing bougainvillea vine as to resemble one of the medium sized houses of the city. The stable and gardener's bungalow on the Blacker place are works of art and many a tourist of wealth would gladly spend the winter in so attractive a home as the one in which the gardener lives.

But perhaps the cleverest ideas have been carried out in the building of the garages, which are so artistic and charming in their architecture that one mistakes them at first for rustic summer houses or tea rooms half hidden among the vines and flowers. A notable example is to be found upon North Grand avenue and shows a little Swiss chalet set among shrubs and flowers in a corner of the garden within easy access of the street. Artistic playhouses for the children are numerous and one of the most charming and artistic of these is to be found upon the place of Mrs. Eldridge M. Fowler, which occupies the block from Orange Grove to Terrace Drive, on Grove street.

Pasadena, city of homes and gardens, is beginning to add a new feature of beauty to her setting and this is the large country estate. With the expanse of the city boundaries men of wealth are buying larger building sites out in the open country, a notable example being the 100 acre estate of Henry E. Huntington, the railroad magnate, whose \$300,000 mansion has been planned by two Pasadena architects and will soon



Residence of J W Wood, South Orange Grove Avenue



Residence of C. W. Smith, Columbia Street

Photo by Crandall

be erected on what was formerly known as the Shorb rancho. The establishing of these country side estates has developed another new feature and the "gentleman farmer" is the result. Mr.

Huntington himself delights to get out upon his land and not only issue the orders to his gardeners, but engage in the manual labor, laying out driveways, marking flower beds and planting shrubs.

Upon the R. R. Blacker place at Oak Knoll is a vegetable garden whose products won many of the blue ribbons at a recent vegetable and flower show.

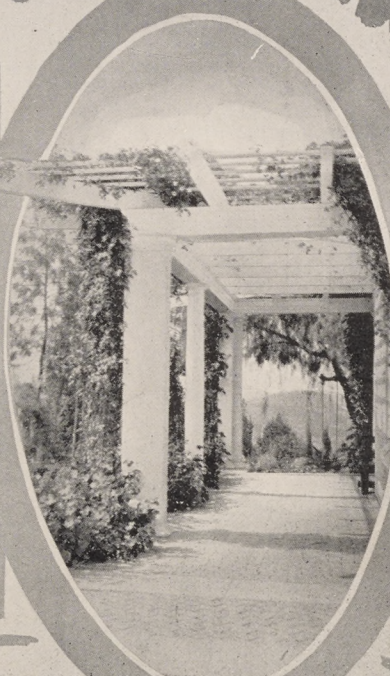
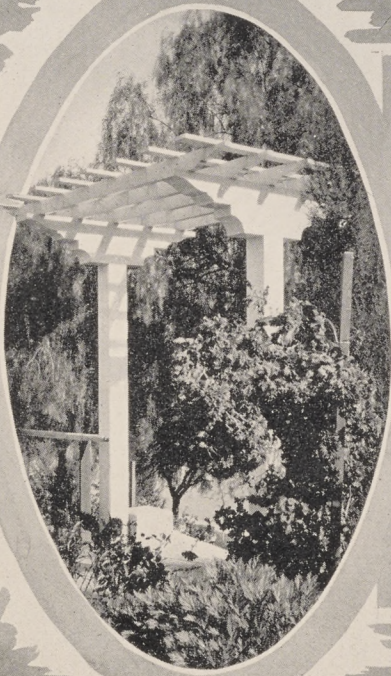
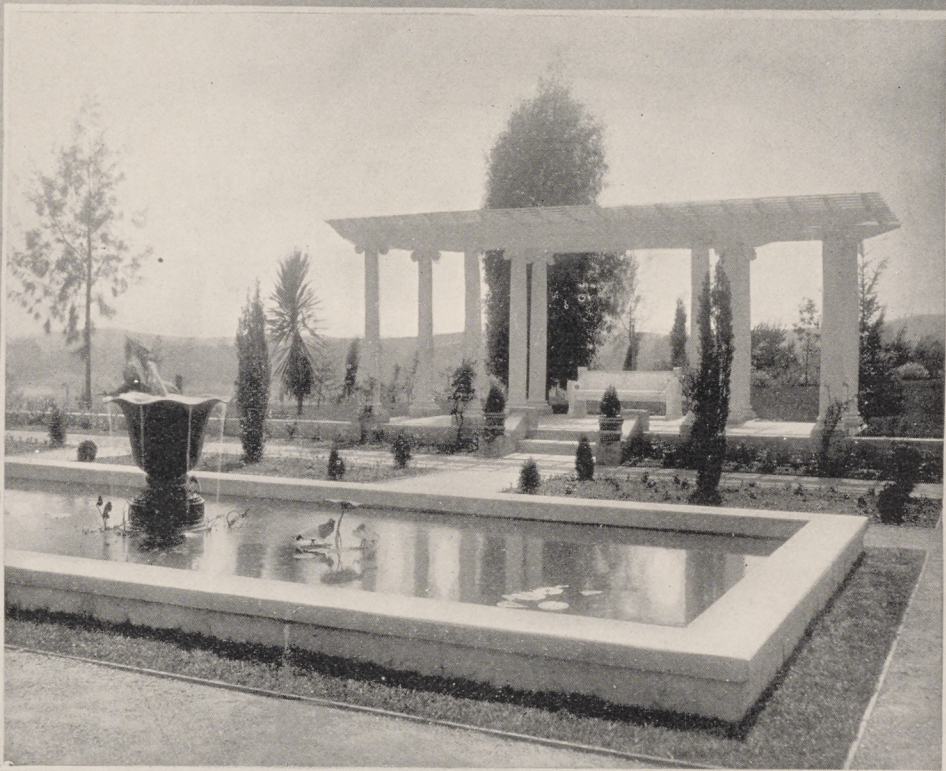
So long and expansive are the spacious grounds surrounding the Italian villa of Dr. and Mrs. Adelbert Fenyes on Orange Grove and Walnut street, that the visitor standing upon the spotless terrace would scarcely realize that the lower end of the lot was devoted to a gentleman's farming industry, though such is the case, and Dr. Fenyes himself delights in the care of turkeys, geese, chickens and a fine Jersey cow, while his vegetable garden is one to make any man proud.

W. H. Cornett, a retired Presbyterian clergyman, living in a handsome home on Arden Road at Oak Knoll, has a fine vegetable garden in which he delights to work and his chickens are his pride. H. Page Warden raises chickens quite extensively on his Arroyo Drive place, while one of the best farms in the city may be found on the fourteen acres which J. S. Cravens owns back of his old English mansion on the West side. Turkeys, chickens, cows and horses are owned and his vegetable garden is one of which any one might be proud. John B. Miller, Lloyd R. Macy and William R. Staats are three more West siders who indulge their fancy for farming to a more than ordinary degree. E. H. Groenendyke is another who goes in for gardening and chicken raising.

Some years ago Pasadena contained one fashionable street, Orange Grove avenue, which stood as a synonym of wealth, aristocracy, and exclusiveness. Before people quite realized it, Grand avenue became its rival and in some instances, by its picturesque possibilities as the absolute edge of things on the arroyo side, surpassed the more stately beauty of Orange Grove, since arisen to the dignity of a boulevard. Not long after the latent possibilities of life among the oaks, suggested perhaps by the charm of the Country Club and its environment, was realized and soon homes of the stately old Colonial style built on broad, ample lines, notably that of E. H. Groenendyke, appeared at Oak Knoll. Winding driveways were laid out and now one of the wealthiest and most beautiful contingent sections of the city is in the oak-dotted lands of the southeast section. Westmoreland Place and Prospect Park then came into being and already many handsome homes of wealth and refinement have been erected in those sections.

Some of the handsomest houses of the city are to be found in Westmoreland Place, notably the new Swiss house of

Mr. John A. Cole, which is unusually attractive, and the home of Dr. John Willis Baer, president of Occidental College. The one time novelty of the kitchen at the front of the house is given an ex-



SCHWARTZ
AND
EWING

Photos by Helen Lukens Gault and Graham Photo Co.

RESIDENCE AND FORMAL GARDENS OF DR. RUDOLPH SCHIFFMANN



Residence of Howard E. Huntington



Residence of Gilbert B. Perkins

PALATIAL HOMES AT OAK KNOLL

Photos by Crandal

cellent example in two houses in Westmoreland, the use of the kitchen garden and lattice so cleverly concealing the kitchen itself, that any objectionable features which such an arrangement might possess, are obliterated.

An eloquent example of how the clever landscape gardener may adapt the trees upon a site to his scheme of gardening is also to be found in Westmoreland Place. Two tall cypress trees which most people would have cut down have been retained, and the driveway sweeps up in graceful lines to the porte cochere, the two tall cypresses standing sentinel-like on either side, and giving at once an air of distinction and grandeur.

Some of the most truly beautiful residence sites in the entire city are to be found in Prospect Park overlooking the arroyo and getting an unhampered view of the mountains, and the grand sweep of the mesa land from foothill to city. The possibilities of this new residence section are not yet fully realized for it is one of the few remaining points of vantage along the picturesque arroyo which carries with it memories of early days when lovers of good sport rode to hounds across the hills and valleys and stopped for a hunt breakfast where now some stately mansion stands in the midst of a luxuriant garden.

Oaklawn is one of the newer sections which has great possibilities for beauty and artistic home-building and already several handsome homes have come to grace this spot. Located on the southern boundaries of the city and surrounded by luxuriant orange groves and many beautiful homes, it commands one of the finest views of the Alhambra and San Gabriel valleys obtainable. Though but five minutes' walk from the electric line to Pasadena or Los Angeles, it possesses the advantages of being sufficiently by itself to retain all of the beauties of the isolated private park with none of its disadvantages.

Ford Place on the east side, was the first section of the city to set the fashion for the private park idea which in eastern suburban places is so popular for the homes of the better and more exclusive class, and since its rapid growth, nearly every lot being occupied by a handsome home, Oaklawn, Prospect Park and other sections have been laid out, giving an increased beauty and individuality to the city.

When Grand avenue on the bluff, and Arroyo Drive skirting the Arroyo Seco, became so well built up many considered the growth of the city westward as a closed chapter, but not so. The spirit of progress took the hazard, leaped the tree-filled ravine which gives Pasadena



Residence R. R. Blacker, Oak Knoll: A Distinctive Pasadena Type

its only natural park, and one after another handsome homes began appearing on San Rafael Heights, till now that section of the city's environment is one of the most notable ones. East Colorado street, West California street and the handsome east side avenues, Altadena and North Pasadena residence streets, have all linked hands in an effort to add their share to the City Beautiful.

In the natural advantages of the purely physical development, Pasadena as a spot for homes has few equals and no superiors. Situated upon a site whose gentle, upland slope to the foothills gives picturesque possibilities; guarded by the grand, old Sierra Madres that stand like a bulwark and a protection back of the city, giving an ever-changing background of purple lights and canyon shadows, and offering enticing possibilities to those who love the heights and the trail; broken by a dip in the hills that gives a natural location for its business section and variety on the adjacent, rising ground for home-building; the tree-filled Arroyo Seco (dry river) on one side of the town, the oak-dotted meadows and picturesque ravines of Oak Knoll upon the other, this City Beautiful began life with far more than one city's share of natural beauty. With a mellow soil and genial climate that induce flowers and shrubs to grow in a night, it is not strange that she should have become as famous for her gardens as for the homes within those gardens,

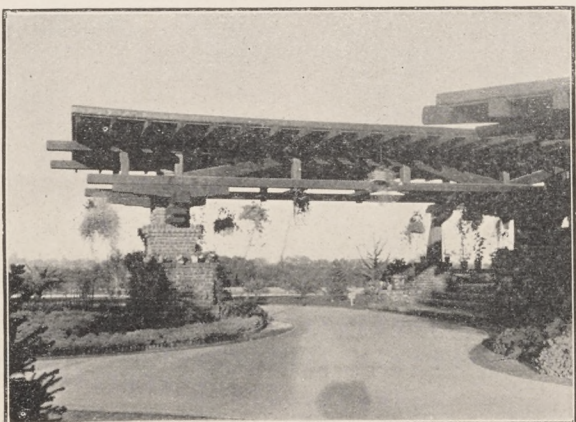


Residence of J. B. Coulston, Altadena: View from Gardens

where every building may be covered with roses and every fence hidden by sweet peas and chrysanthemums; where the modest home of the carpenter and the blacksmith may be surrounded by a wilderness of exquisite bloom that only

siding or wintering here; a disregard of the titled bank account which would do credit to Philadelphia; a sincerity and enthusiasm which only the great western plains can rival; with aesthetic, ethical and altruistic motives governing her municipal growth and a camaraderie existing among her business men which could scarcely be excelled short of Utopia itself, Pasadena has arisen to an eminence in the regard of the home-seekers of the world which can only increase in its height and broaden in its base as time goes on, revealing new developments and new growth.

Even now the fame of Pasadena's beauty as a city of homes, has spread far and near, and Pasadena architects are asked to design houses for eastern builders, and for other sections of their own state, and Pasadena bungalow books are in demand all over the country. As the world counts time this influence has but just begun. Who shall say, who can even estimate what its full development shall be, what an effect in the revision and remoulding of the architecture of the country Pasadena's achievements in this line shall have?



Pergola Porte Cochere at Mr. Blacker's



Arboreal Tea Room, Built in a Live Oak

First Impressions of the "Tenderfoot"



OF THE East, the North or the South—from whatever section he may come—the newcomer in Southern California finds this region an abrupt eye-opener, as one writing for one of its magazines has well said. Southern California is something new under the sun; and nearly always, remember, under the sun, for it is seldom under the clouds. Therein lies its chief charm to the stranger, as no doubt also to the resident. The person who many

to overcome the flowers in his doorway, and lets the front gate hang awry on the hinge, that man is just living along, because it is inconvenient to die. He needs something—climate, maybe, or perhaps a quickened sense of his responsibilities—to make him glad that he is alive. Here in Southern California I find that nearly every householder, no matter how humble may be his home, tries to make his house and grounds as attractive as possible. He is glad to be alive, glad to live in a land that is worth living in, and he proposes to enjoy his advantage to the utmost. The art of living is here a fine art.

More than any other section that I have visited, Southern California appeals to me as a land of homes. I know of no other city where such a large proportion of the residents own their homes. There appears to be here a better opportunity for acquiring a



Front View

years ago named this the "Land of Sunshine" was not a surprising genius, for the naming required no flight of imagination.

You may have come from the glittering pavements of Greater Gotham or from the spud patches of New England; you may hail from cane-brake jungles of Mississippi, or from the corn-fields of the mighty Middle West; you may have known only the spreading prairies of the Dakotas, or the rain-soaked soil of the Puget Sound country; or you may be familiar with all those varying sections of our national domain, and you may know Europe like a book—a tourist's guidebook. It matters not, you will find Southern California "different." To borrow the language of the conventional advertiser, Southern California must be seen to be appreciated.

The impression which perhaps strikes deepest and abides longest with the newcomer is that Southern California is a pleasant place in which to live. That conviction is thrust upon one from every side, and you can't get away from it. The people take pride in beautifying their homes. That shows they enjoy life. When a man permits the weeds



Residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pryor, Oaklawn (from rear)

home than in other American cities.

Streets and streets of modest homes, each with its grass plot and its bit of flower garden, each with an aspect of comfort and content, attest the fact that here the occupants are the owners.

Ah, the bungalow! No chronicle of first impressions is complete without bringing in the bungalow, and really, it should go to the head of the class. Once I lived in St. Louis, the home of Grace Van Studdiford, prima donna. Mrs. Van Studdiford built a country home three or four miles out, which she called "The Bungalow." People used to ride out there by trolley, and walk the final mile, to see it. Verily I believe it is the only bungalow in the Middle West. Since coming to Southern California I have seen a thousand and one, or more, bungalows. Southern California is pe-



A Portion of Beautiful Oaklawn

culiarly the home of the bungalow in America. It came from India, did it? Very well; it belongs right here, for it goes with the climate. Somewhere "back East" there was a family on the point of moving to Southern California.

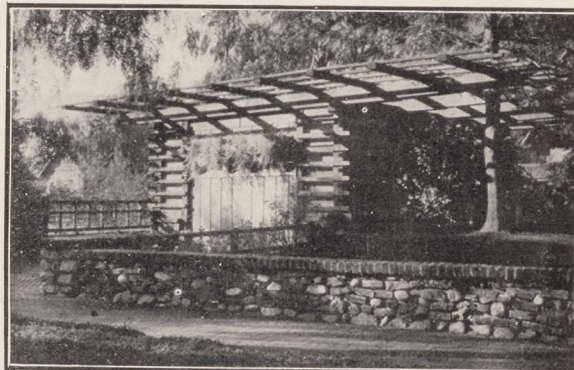
"I am going to build a bungalow for our home," said the man.

"If you do, I won't live in it," declared the woman.

She had seen the cheap makeshift affairs, dubbed bungalows, which small hunting or fishing clubs build now and then along the banks of eastern streams, and from those sorry structures she had acquired her notion of the bungalow. Arriving here, she took a ride on one of the street cars into a very desirable residential section.

"Oh, look at those dear little houses with the low roofs and the pretty windows!" she exclaimed. "That's a style of architecture I never saw before."

"Those, my dear, are bungalows," said her husband, in triumph, and I am told that the family moved into their six-room bungalow just in time to eat the Christmas turkey in the dining-room that is fitted with built-in buffet, built-in china



"Every Bit of Utility Beautiful,"
Two Artistic Garages

closet and other built-in fixtures, opening out of the big living-room with its built-in bookcases, its built-in writing desk and its other delightful evidences of the built-in life, not to speak of its hardwood floor, its coved ceiling and its leaded glass windows. Furthermore, the lady of the house has had photographs made of each room separately, of the exterior both front and rear, with a side view taking in the dining-room's cute bay window, copies of which she has sent to her relatives in the East. While the bungalow is the most insistent note in the home architecture of Southern California, there is the Mission style of residence, a close second in the race for striking novelties for the newcomer. But it is difficult to get away from the humble homes, the home of the average man. At several great expositions I have seen striking displays of pictures from Southern California. There were photographs of the splendid residences in Chester Place, and of the magnificent mansions in the Westlake and the West Adams districts, and elsewhere throughout the city; Pasadena was there with her "mile of millionaires," Orange Grove Boulevard; and the business section, with its highly handsome buff brick blocks, was in evidence. That was all very well; but to attract the attention of the average man, who is looking for a home, I should have provided some photographs of the blocks of bungalows and smaller cottages. Better still, I should have shown pictures such as no other part of the world, so far as I am aware, can afford, namely, photographs showing the two distinct aspects of some of the Southern California suburban districts, in the process of growing from vacant land to beautiful home towns.



Residence of L. J. Merritt, Elevado and Terrace Drive.

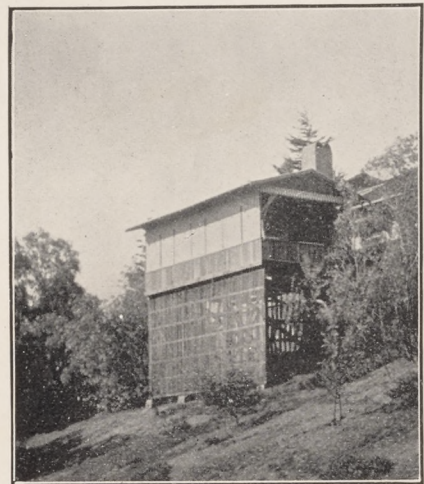
The Bungalow Idea

ALL PARTS of the United States send to the California architect, from time to time, letters of inquiry regarding the California bungalow. The assumption is, to quote from an article by Mr. Elmer Grey, a Pasadena architect of note, that almost any house planned in California is a bungalow, and also that this bungalow is about equally well adapted to any other part of our country. As a matter of fact many of the California houses that are called bungalows are not, strictly speaking, bungalows, and few of the houses that are well planned for California climatic condition are suitable to colder climates.

The best California bungalow schemes involve a garden or large out-of-door living space, incorporated as an integral part of the plan. By this we mean that the main rooms of the house are arranged to face this garden, court, or out-of-door living space; and the principal doors and windows open upon it. The garden thus becomes in a real sense a living room, with the sky overhead for a covering (or perhaps the spreading boughs of a tree, or the vine-covered beams of a pergola) with great banks of shrubbery for enclosing walls.

Part of this out-of-door living space is often paved in some manner, brick being the preferable material, and an agreeable, and from an artistic standpoint almost necessary adjunct, is a little fountain or pool containing running water. Such out door courts afford the finest of settings for an evening garden party.

What is chiefly to be learned from California bungalow planning is the idea that a house should be planned in relation to its garden and with consideration for the owner's comfort and pleasure, and with less idea of producing an impressive effect from the street. It was



Water Raymond's Al Fresco Sleeping Rooms

ARTISTIC BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES

Dr. A. B. Allen, North Chester Ave.
Carl Enos Nash, Galena Ave.
A. C. Terpening, S. Allen Ave.

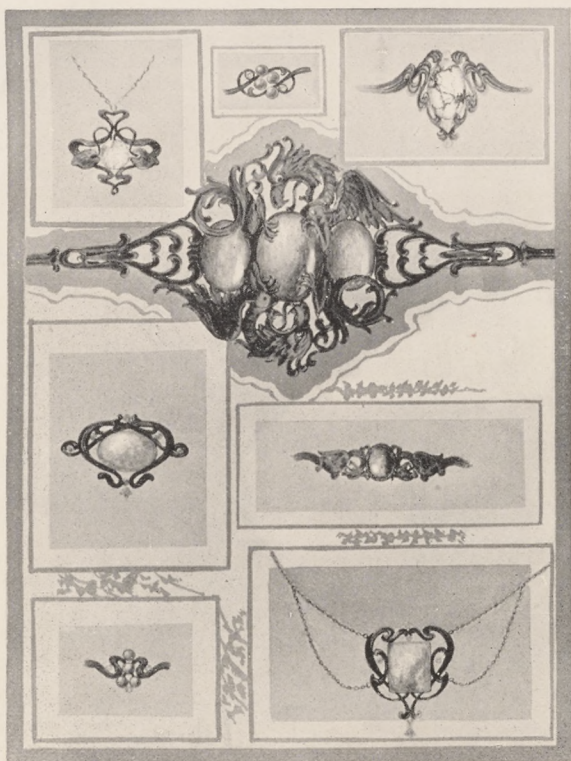
Clarence A. Austin, S. Grand Ave.
Everett Hill, North Stevenson Ave.
B. M. Wotkyns, Jr., Arroyo Drive

once considered absurd to plan a house with a kitchen toward the street, but now not so in California. Here the house and the enclosed garden planned as one constitute a man's castle, and the street side of his domicile is merely the side through which he enters. He does not pull his gate behind him; his latch key is always out for all of his real

friends, but his private life is his own business, not that of every passer-by.

Windows of the bungalow usually swing in or out instead of slide, this being a method which enables them to open entire instead of but half-way, and they are usually open wide in California. A feature often incorporated is the "sleeping porch," a room enclosed with

wire screen and covered overhead, but otherwise exposed to the open air. Any one who has once slept in a sleeping porch will never again long for an indoor bedroom. It forms a connecting link at night between the house and the great out-of-doors; and this idea furnishes the keynote of all good California house planning.



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References: First National Bank



SYLVAN SUBURBAN SCENES

Photos by Helen Lukens Grant.

1. Arroyo Seco After First Rains
3. Rustic Bridge, Los Robles Canyon

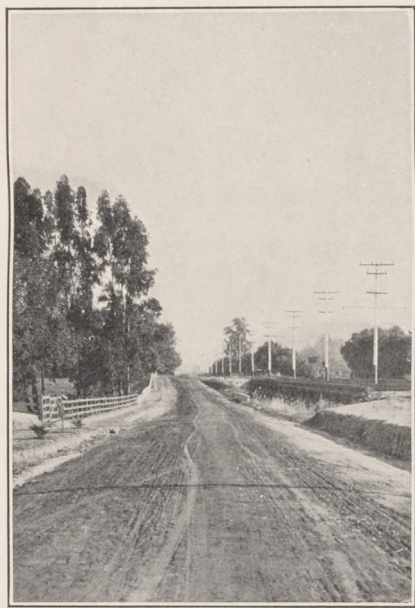
2. Where Household Cares Rest Easy
4. Pasadena's Natural Park: The Old Gate

Physiography and Climatology of Pasadena

By WM. B. CLAPP, Engineer U. S. Geological Survey



FROM the earliest period of history the growth and development of communities have been wonderfully affected by physiographic and climatic environments. Indeed, the achievement of any people must be studied in the light of its mountains and valleys, its rivers and lakes, its oceans and bays—in short, its physical geography. But it must be remembered that neither mountains alone, nor valleys, nor yet rivers and bays, furnish the best conditions for ideal development apart from each other. Precipitation, temperature, air movement, sunshine and many other essential conditions of human habitation are more dependent upon the relation of these several physical factors to each other than upon the absence or presence of any single one of them. In the following discussion of Pasadena's physiographic features special emphasis is laid upon their combined influence in producing the equable climate of which the city is justly proud.



Huntington Drive

In order to appreciate fully the unique location of Pasadena it is necessary to give a brief description of San Gabriel Valley. This small valley is a part of a much larger one known as the "Valley of Southern California," lying south of the Sierra Madre Mountains and stretching eastward from the coast to Redlands. It is about 25 miles long from east to west and has an average width of about 8 miles. On its north are the steep San Gabriel Mountains, on the east San Bernardino Valley, on the south Puente and Los Angeles Hills, separating it from the coastal plain, on the west San Rafael Hills detaching it from the Los Angeles Valley. It is traversed by the San Gabriel River, which leaves its canyon some 15 miles east of Pasadena and flows southwestward through gravel wash until it enters the coastal plain through a break in the Puente and Los Angeles hills. The entire valley is a gravel and sand formation of unknown depth—granite detritus from the mountains. The slope is quite gentle toward the southeast, being about 200 feet to the mile in the northwest and about 50 feet near the river.

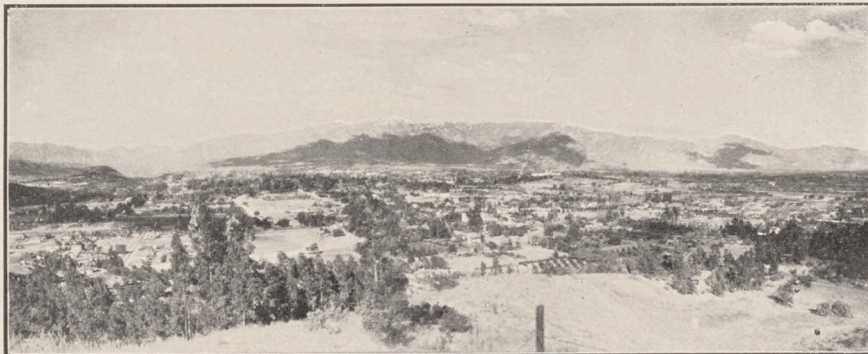
Pasadena is situated at the west end of this valley and commands an excellent view to the southeast. Its name is of Indian origin and signifies "Crown of" or "Key to, the Valley," so given because of its commanding position. It is 9 miles northeast of Los Angeles and about 25 miles inland from the coast. Its mean elevation is 850 feet above sea level, being 560 feet higher than the Angel City.

Pasadena's location at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains gives it not only

a picturesque setting but also a hygienic and economic advantage. Its altitude, and the gravelly formation beneath it, result in admirable drainage. Its mountainous background is a federal forest reserve and the source of its water supply. This supply is exceptionally pure and is practically insured against any form of contamination by the vigilance

which move through the valley and canyons by day and by night.

Combined with the determining physiographic factors in latitude, though in itself of secondary importance, Pasadena's latitude is 34 degrees 8 minutes, about the same as that of Atlanta, Ga., and Wilmington, N. C. But its climate is by no means typical of such



Valley and Mountains in Miniature

of forest rangers who patrol the reserve. From the sand and gravel beds at the foot of the mountains its water is collected in long filter galleries or tunnels and conveyed into the distributing system without coming into the sunlight.

The climate of Pasadena is undoubtedly one of its most valuable assets. It is neither tropical nor temperate, with the oppressive, humid heat of the one or the sudden and wide extremes of the other. In brief, it has the tropical and temperate, the marine and the continental, the mountain and the valley, climates all blended into one harmonious whole, with little unpleasant variation the year round.

Several important factors are responsible for its excellent climate. Undoubtedly the two most important are entirely physiographic. These are proximity to the Pacific Ocean with no high intervening hills on the one hand, and nearness to high mountain ranges and interior deserts on the other. The mountains are in general parallel to the coast and separate the deserts from the coastal valley. The deserts act during the day as a great interior furnace, producing a powerful draft from the ocean to the interior; during the night they cool off rapidly and the great air movement is back toward the ocean. The position and direction of the mountains are such as to intercept these movements and reduce violent air currents to gentle breezes

latitude, owing to the preponderating influence of its physiography. In amount and distribution of rainfall, in range



Typical Pasadena Vistas

of temperature in percentage of sunshine, and in dryness and movement of air, Pasadena is indebted more to ocean and mountain and desert than to distance from the equator.

As regards rainfall, Pasadena has two distinct seasons—the "wet" from October to May, and the "dry" from May to October. It must not be inferred, however, that the wet season is accompanied by continuous rain; the fact is that the mean record for 25 years shows that only about 40 days in the year are rainy, and these are distributed as follows:

September, 1; October, 2; November, 3; December, 6; January, 6; February, 7; March, 8; April, 4; May, 3; June, July and August, none. The average seasonal rainfall for a 25-year period is 20.02 inches, with 13 seasons above and 12 below the average for the period. The average monthly rainfall is greatest in March and least in July. Expressed as percentages of the total seasonal, the average monthly rainfall occurs as follows: October, 5.2; November, 9.1; December, 15.7; January, 18.1; February, 18.0; March, 21.6; April, 6.3; May, 4.4; June, 0.4; July, 0.2; August, 0.4, and September, 0.6.

Pasadena's mean annual temperature is chiefly influenced by the ocean and resulting air movements. The average variation from month to month is quite regular, the lowest occurring in January and the highest in August. The average monthly mean temperature for the past 25 years ranges about as follows: January, 53 degrees; February, 54; March, 56; April, 59; May, 63; June, 67; July, 72; August, 74; September, 71; October, 64; November, 60, and December, 54. The mean daily range varies from 20 to 25 degrees. It is quite probable that in the last

25 years the temperature has not fallen below 32 degrees more than 20 times, and not risen above 100 degrees more than 25 times. The hottest days occur in September, though the mean is not so high as in August. January has the coldest days, and yet New Year's Day is regularly celebrated by a gorgeous floral parade.

Pasadena is a land of "sunshine and



View of San Gabriel Valley with Its Homes and Orange Groves: Looking South from Oak Knoll

flowers" all the year round. The percentage of possible sunshine varies from 65 per cent in May to 78 per cent in November and December. The least sunshine occurs from January to May, when clouds and fogs linger longest in the sky. Beginning with June, clouds vanish almost entirely from the horizon, and the morning fogs either do not occur or else clear away earlier, so that the percentage of possible sunshine mounts up to 78 per cent in July and remains close to that figure almost till the end of December.

Closely related to amount of sunshine is dryness of the air or lack of humidity. This factor alone is of extreme importance as regards physical comfort. Temperatures accompanied by little humidity may be not only bearable but really pleasant, while with even a moderate amount of humidity the same temperatures become very uncomfortable or altogether unbearable without prostrations. The relative humidity at Pasadena is quite low, particularly during the summer and fall, when the highest temperatures occur. This accounts for the fact that prostrations from heat are unknown.

Besides dryness of the air, there is another very important factor affecting physical comfort. This is the general circulation of the atmosphere, as wind movement. It is generally known that sensation of temperature is dependent upon the dryness and temperature of the air itself, and upon the velocity of the wind. Pasadena is fortunate in having a regular sea breeze during the day and a land breeze during the night. These usually alternate with as much regularity as day and night, and with almost as much promptness. About noon the interior deserts and mountains have warmed up sufficiently to start a gentle, steady breeze from the southwest, which persists until about 8 o'clock in the evening, when it reverses itself and sweeps down the canyons to cool the valley. These breezes prevail with more or less regularity throughout the entire year, and are one of the Crown City's valuable climatic assets.

All things considered, the climate of Pasadena is almost perfect. The city has its rainfall during about five months of the year, with only a comparatively small number of rainy days. Outdoor work is practically uninterrupted during the rainy season. The mean monthly temperature varies quite evenly with a moderate daily range. Extremely high temperatures are rare, and their effects minimized by a dry atmosphere and free circulation from sea to land, and vice versa. The fogs and clouds obscure the sun only about 25 per cent of the day on an average throughout the year, and the brightest and loveliest days occur in the middle of winter, when the "Crown of the Valley" becomes the center of attraction in the "land of sunshine and flowers."



REMARKABLE TELEFOTO TAKEN AT CARNEGIE OBSERVATORY ON MT. WILSON

The picture above taken at night, shows the electric lights of Pasadena and Los Angeles, those along the connecting carlines and on beyond even to Venice, Ocean Park and Santa Monica at the seashore forty miles from the mile-high mountain top. The picture was taken by Prof. Ellerman.

Notable Facts About Los Angeles County

THE following interesting and notable facts are from a compilation made two years ago respecting the thirteen southernmost counties, commonly called Southern California. If brought down to date the comparison would be still more striking:

Almost exactly one-half of the area of the States, or 78,438 square miles, is covered by this section of California.

The population of these counties has increased from about 10 per cent of the population of the State in 1880 to over 30 per cent today.

This section of California produces 95 per cent of the citrus fruits shipped from the State.

It produces all of the petroleum output of the State.

It leads the world in the quality of its sugar beets, some raised recently running 25 per cent sugar.

The total value of the principal products of the thirteen southern counties of California, including manufactured goods, is conservatively estimated at \$183,000,000. Estimating the population of the thirteen counties at about 675,000, this represents an income of about \$1300 per annum per family, in addition to the value of products consumed at home, and the large amount of money spent here by health and pleasure-seekers.

According to the official statement of the State Controller, recently made public, there are only two counties in the State of California that show so small proportion of mortgage indebtedness to real estate valuations as Los Angeles. The percentage for Los Angeles county in 1903 was 2½, while the percentage for the State at large was 9½.

Los Angeles county with only 2½ per cent of the area of the State—much of the land being arid or mountainous—contains 12 per cent of the population of the State, owns 11 per cent of the assessed real estate and is burdened with only 2½ per cent of the mortgages resting upon the taxpayers of California.

Better be this wayside flower
To live its happy hour,
Of balmy air, of sunshine, and of dew,
A sinless face held upward to the blue,
A bird-song sang to it,
A butterfly to flit
On dazzling wings above it, hither! hither!
A sweet surprise of life, and then exhale
A little fragrant soul on the soft gale,
To float—ah! whither?

HOTEL GREEN

G. G. GREEN, Owner
J. H. HOLMES, Lessee and Manager



VIEW FROM CENTRAL PARK

The Largest, Finest, and only Fireproof Resort Hotel in California, run on both the American and European Plan



VISTA OF
EAST AND
CENTRAL
BUILD-
INGS

The Lure of the Mountains

By NED L. CHAPIN



SO U T H-
E R N C A L-
I F O R N I A, the
Playground, is
a c o u n t r y
blessed with all
material things
that tend to
happiness and
for the man
about to take a
vacation, it be-
comes a matter
of choosing
amid difficul-

ties. One call which comes with im-
pelling force to thousands, winter and
summer, is that of the mountains. It
comes with such varied charm that it
appeals to every phase of human nature.
It may mean simply a ride on a trolley
car, a wonderful incline railway, and a
trolley car again—a matter of a few
hours. It may mean a brief trip by
stage to a hospitable camp; an easy trip
by burro or horse with all the comforts
of civilization at its end, or it may mean
a long tramp into the wilderness with
rod or gun and blanket; but whatever
its significance, the call, if answered,
reveals great evidences of the might
and power of the Infinite, in the shadow
of which is rest.

A noted artist, desiring quiet and
great subjects for his brush, was di-
rected by a man of the mountains to
the Amphitheatre, a little-known spot in
the heart of the Sierra Madre range.
In ecstasies of gratitude, he called it
the most beautiful spot on the face of
the earth. Yet the Amphitheatre must
vie with other wonder spots, not so in-
accessible, for its honors. Canyons and
peaks and tumbling streams, of trans-
cending beauty may be reached with
ease, and, without being capable of great
physical effort, one may still discover
why the mountains above Pasadena
have been called "The Alps of Amer-
ica."

The air is a tonic. Cases are on re-
cord of octogenarians making the trip up
the Mt. Wilson trail on foot, and it is
no uncommon thing for women who
rarely walked more than a few blocks
at one time "back east," to take pleas-
ure jaunts of several miles along a
mountain trail.

In one other respect are the Sierra
Madre mountains peculiar. Their ma-
jestic scenery is enhanced by an atmos-
phere of wonderful clearness, so marked
that Mt. Wilson was chosen after long
search as the site of the greatest ob-
servatory in the world, the Carnegie
Solar Observatory, of which Prof. Geo.
E. Hale is director.

Asked what is the most beautiful
place in the mountains of Southern Cali-
fornia, Hon. T. P. Lukens, formerly
Forest Supervisor, who has gone over
every known mountain trail and hun-
dreds of trails that were never heard of,
spoke of a valley on Mt. San Jacinto, of
"Ramona" fame, 100 miles distant from
Pasadena. Its beauty, he says, is sim-
ilar to that of the Amphitheatre. It is
surrounded by towering crags and peaks,
overlooking a verdant meadow, strewn

with flowers and springs and shaded by
whispering pines.

Far across the Sierra Madres, di-
rectly north of Pasadena, there is a
gorge of another type of beauty. It is a
reminder of the Grand Canyon, being
so rugged that the sun never penetrates
to its floor, on which ferns are spread
as a carpet.

Again, there is a wonderful series of
waterfalls and towering peaks along the
main San Gabriel river, farther east.
The beauty of this is described as being

divide, where the old rule of the geog-
raphies may be exemplified.

From the same source two rivers, the
Arroyo stream and the West Fork, flow
in exactly opposite directions. At this
point a tool box is kept in order to have
appliances at hand for fighting forest
fires. Trails branch off down the West
Fork, back to Mt. Lowe and off to the
northeast. The latter trail is not fin-
ished, but will, in time, lead to Mt. Wa-
terman, Mt. Islop, the Amphitheatre, and
Silver Lake, the only lake in these

man and Mt. Islop. Past Sycamore
Flats and down the North Fork of the
West Fork one finds the outlet to the
San Gabriel canyon and the valley.

Mountain life is not necessarily rough.
There are excellent hotels and camps of
every sort which may form the base for
fishing or hunting excursions. There
are occasional shacks of mountain her-
mits and mountain ranches with sub-
stantial homes, while along the main
San Gabriel river are the abodes of pros-
pectors, seeking gold, with some success,
from placer claims near by.

While deer are plentiful, they have
abundant shelter and are not too fre-
quently taken by hunters. Mountaineers
say that mountain lions are their worst
enemies. Bear are no longer seen, but
there are smaller animals and birds in
considerable numbers. It is considered
perfectly safe to travel anywhere un-
armed. Shotguns are barred from the
forest reserves.

The San Gabriel river with its tribu-
taries appeals primarily to the sports-
man, and from May until late in the fall
hundreds of fishermen whip the streams.
The West Fork is a favorite. Fre-
quently a party of two or three men will
make the long trip down to the Rincon,
fifteen or twenty miles, fishing and en-
joying the scenery on the way.

Several miles above the Rincon the
North Fork branches off. On account
of a washout years ago, the fishing is not
considered as good in this branch, but
in Bear Canyon, a little distance fur-
ther up, there is excellent fishing. Miles
and miles up this canyon, further than
the average man goes, there is a great
pool in which steelhead or salmon trout
are found. These are sometimes called
Tahoe trout. Almost pure white, they
have pink flesh and are said to be the
king of the finny tribe.

Up the main river there are Cattle
Canyon and Cold Water Canyon, pleas-
ant spots indeed, the latter leading di-
rectly to "Old Baldy," which rears its
grey head 10,000 feet towards the heav-
ens. Farther up are the Iron Fork,
Fish Fork and Prairie Fork, fine trout
streams which end finally on the north
side of Baldy at the divide, beyond
which rises Lytle Creek, flowing east.

In Fish Fork fine trout are found,
but tangles of brush make them hard
to secure. Prairie Fork ends in a
series of springs dotting a beautiful
meadow. From the junction with Iron
Fork there is a hard trail, known only
to the experienced mountaineer and
safe only if great care is used in
traveling. It leads back to Mt. Islop
and Silver Lake.

At Iron Fork is another beauty spot.
Vertical strata of slate formation have
been hollowed out into great caves, and
drippings from limestone formations
above have formed great stalactites, 60
feet and more in height.

No California enthusiasm would suf-
fice to paint the beauties of the moun-
tains as they exist. Properly equipped
and forewarned by those competent to
give advice, one may sally forth, pre-
pared to enjoy to the full an experience
which, to the uninitiated, is a revelation.



MOUNTAIN RECREATIONS THAT LURE

Within a Few Hours' Ride of the City Mountain Camps, Trout Streams and Game Haunts
Around Where Worry and Care Are Forgotten.

of the Yosemite type. On account of
the precipitous cliffs, a thousand feet or
more almost straight down, the trail
goes high up to the left. It is the wise
traveler who dismounts at this point,
and leads his faithful burro. Bleached
bones at the foot of the slope tell a mute
story of some pack animal's misstep.

One may cross the mountains by tak-
ing the trail up the Arroyo Seco, north-
west of Pasadena. At Dark Canyon
there is a branch to the Big Tujunga,
which continues eastward until it laps
past the West Fork of the San Gabriel.
Four miles above Switzer's Camp is a

mountains, and one of singular beauty.

The "new trail" up Mt. Wilson is
used exclusively for the observatory, but
the public has the use of the old trail
from Sierra Madre, reached by trolley.
From Mt. Wilson an almost impassable
trail descends into the West Fork and
the same point is reached by an easy
route to the east—18 miles—a nice day's
walk.

From the ranger's cabin in the West
Fork, one may find Lost Canyon, and
take trails over Pine Flats and Barley
Flats to Chilao and the desert, or branch
off to the east and reach Mt. Water-



Remarkable Picture of Ostriches Taken at the Cawston Ostrich Farm near Whittier



Photo Eaton Canyon Falls, by Parker.

Other Photos of Group by Helen Lukens Gaut

SCENES IN RUGGED MOUNTAIN RANGES OF THE SOUTH

In the Pastoral Days of the Old Pueblos

By HELEN ELLIOT BANDINI



THE story of the Plaza church and the little park of greensward in front of it, would be the history of the old Pueblo of Los Angeles. To the Americans this church should be a valued landmark, since it is, probably, the only building now in use in the city which dates from the time when Spain's proud banner floated over her North American possessions. To the old Californians "La Iglesia" is the dearest object of their love and veneration; around it cluster the tenderest, happiest memories of their lives.

In the erection of the building, the first American to settle in California, took a part. He was a young man named Chapman who came to the coast as a pirate, was held a prisoner in Millard Cañon, where he cut the girders for the church. He married a daughter of the Ortigas, whose beautiful home, "El Refugio," he and his evil associates had plundered, and he lived to become a most respected and valued citizen of Spanish California.

When the church was about half finished the people of the poor little Pueblo ran short of funds and appealed to the missions for aid. San Miguel gave 500 head of cattle, La Purisima six mules and 200 head, San Luis Obispo 200 head, Santa Barbara a barrel of brandy, San Diego two barrels of white wine, San Gabriel two barrels of brandy. When finished the building had a campanile which was the most perfect specimen of purely Moorish architecture in the state. Some years ago it was torn down to the regret of all art lovers, and the present tower erected in its place.

In its earliest years the parish was so fortunate as to be under the charge of the good padre, Geranimo Boscano, the associate and friend of Padre Junipero Serra. In its old books one may read many pages of carefully kept records in the padre's own writing.

This church has been the scene of many a gay and many a solemn service. One of the most brilliant was the wedding of young Pio Pico, who, in later years, had the unhappy honor of being the last governor of Mexican California. The wedding feast was held in the Carrillo home, one of the largest of the fine adobes which then faced the plaza. Days before the event, guests began to come riding in, some in carretas, others on horseback. From far away San

turesque toilettes of the men and women. The bride wore a blue petticoat of silk with a long white over dress and veil. On the altar rail rested a silver plate containing the two wedding rings and seras, or money gift from groom to bride. At the conclusion of the ceremony the rings were placed by the padre on the finger of bride and groom, then over their shoulders he spread a heavily embroidered white silk handkerchief in token of their union. As the wedding party passed out of the church they were met by a group of friends playing violins and guitars, so with sweet Spanish music, with singing and dancing they were escorted, by the young people, to the house of the Carrillos, where followed a week of gayety.



uations. Don Pio had no knowledge of the language of the strangers nor their laws, neither did he possess shrewdness and business ability to hold his own under the new regime. Little by little his vast holdings fell away from him into the hands of the newcomers and finally this home of his youth, the delight of his mature manhood, was also lost to him and the kindly old gentleman was left to an old age of poverty and sorrow. Gradually the fine ranch house began to crumble; parts of it became ruins; the rich furniture grew moldy and worm-eaten. Recently the club women of Whittier, resolving that one of the most interesting and historically valuable landmarks of our south-

mous poem and many another rhyme and story as well—had, it was said, the most beautiful hair in all the world. The young man possessed birth and education; to supply him with lands the governor gave him the San Pasqual rancho which contained four thousand acres from the San Gabriel mission grant, comprising among other lands, the present site of Pasadena.

The Garfias home was a large adobe situated in South Pasadena not far from the spring on the banks of the Arroyo, near the junction of Palm avenue and Arroyo Drive. Here was exercised a most generous hospitality. In those long ago days Pasadena was the scene of bailes, meriendas, bear hunts and other sports of the time. But there is more than mere social triumphs to the credit of this first lady of Pasadena. When the independence of Mexico was encountering its darkest hour at the time of the French invasion, her courage and generosity saved the day. Juarez, though elected president, was opposed with such vigor by the French under Miraneau that his friends were scattered, his money gone, his capture seemed certain. Then it was, that Dona Luisa Garfias, who was visiting in Mexico, furnished the president money, horses and an escort, and, quietly, by night, they carried the brave leader away to the mountains where he lay hidden until his friends could gather, his means be increased by gifts of patriots, and the freedom of our sister republic assured. Only a few days ago the writer of



DON PIO PICO
Last Mexican Governor of California, and His Wife

The first home of Don Pio and his wife was called "El Ranchito." It was situated near the present town of Whittier, and comprised eight thousand acres of as desirable land as could be found in the state. Here they lived, sur-

ern counties should not be lost, secured a fifty-year lease of the house and its surroundings, and are holding it under the name of "Gov. Pico Museum and Historical Society." Memberships are solicited from all interested in the few relics we have left to us of the happy pastoral life now gone forever.

With Micheltorena, last governor sent up from Mexico as ruler of Alta California, there came as his chief of staff a clever young soldier, Lieut.-Col. Manuel Garfias. As the governor elected to establish his capital in Los Angeles, its social life received a new impetus, and it was not strange that Don Manuel should speedily lose his heart to one of the señoritas of the old pueblo, the Dona Luisa Abila, who, with the exception of the incomparable Concepcione de Arguello—heroine of Bret Harte's fa-



GENERAL CASTRO
Who Took Refuge on the Rancho San Pasqual
(now Pasadena) in 1846

this article noticed that the little street on the west side which has hitherto borne the name of this historic family had been changed to "Hillcrest." One of Pasadena's fairest thoroughfares should be christened Garfias avenue. Santa Barbara is far beyond us in the preservation of the old names.



San Gabriel Mission as it Stands Today

Francisco, and the country between, even from over the border land beyond San Diego, they gathered to do honor to the union of two such families as the Picos and the Alvarados.

The wedding day arrived. Side by side before the altar of the Plaza church knelt the young people. Scores of candles, blessed for the occasion, cast their light on the images and rich hangings that decked the church, on the vestments of priests and choir boys, on the pic-

rounded by servants and retainers, not unlike the feudal lords of old. The wide-spreading house of thirty-three rooms was built round a court which was paved with broad flat bricks. In its center was a well of delicious water and beside it a famous fig tree, the delight and pride of the master.

For a time wealth, happiness and honors were possessed by this couple; then the Americans came with their keen eyes for fertile lands and good sit-



First Grist Mill Erected on California Soil; Still in Fair Preservation

AT CAMULOS RANCH, HOME OF RAMONA



DON ARTURO BANDINI

In Spanish Costume as He Has Appeared
on Tournament Days

It is said that on the San Pasqual rancho General Castro took refuge, when, as commander of the military forces of the Mexican province of California, he came south in 1846 to endeavor to negotiate terms of peace with Stockton the stubborn. He was unsuccessful and sadly returned to his northern command. No man has been more vilified, misjudged and misquoted than Castro. Never, it is true, by credible historians, but by men who coming to California at the time of the conquest, hastened to put their experiences into print, but possessing little education and less judgment made grave mistakes. Lately it has become the fashion for certain writers in their attempts at historical tales to pick out the leaders of the Californians by name as villains, making these men of character and position appear as thieves, ruffians and murderers. Castro has suffered particularly in this way.

In the days when the missions were in their glory our own San Gabriel was known as the Mother of Agriculture, so fertile was her lands, so rich the crops. When, in 1812, Padre Zalva dea—who was equally renowned for his sanctity and energy—was placed in charge of this establishment, he immediately proceeded to build a grist mill, the first ever erected on California soil. So well did he, and his Indian children, as he called them, accomplish their work that the building still stands in a fair state of preservation. It is located near the



northern bank of Wilson, or Mission lake, a little to the southwest of the Country Club House and is the Mecca of many a devotee of California's past. Alfred Robinson thus writes of it in 1829: "On the declivity of the hill is situated 'El Molino,' the padres' grist mill, surrounded by trees and flowers. A beautiful lake (Wilson's) lies calm and unruffled in front of it and all

around fresh streams are gushing from the earth and scattering their waters in every direction."

After the secularization of the missions the building long lay untenanted; then, in 1859, it was purchased by Col. E. J. C. Kewen, a gentleman from the southern states, an officer of the Mexican war and a brilliant lawyer. Col. Kewen made such additions as rendered

it a comfortable dwelling and for twenty years thereafter, it was the center of the gayest life of Los Angeles county.

The picture of Don Arturo Bandini in the dress of a Spanish Californian was taken some years ago at the request of Miss Jessie Benton Fremont, who was an intimate friend of his family.

Continued on last page



EL VAVRA APARTMENTS

STEPHEN VAVRA, Propr.

El Vavra Apartments, 121 So. Euclid Ave., are strictly first-class, select and home-like. A place the best people will enjoy.



HOTEL LA PINTORESCA

A First-Class Family Hotel. Under entirely new management of the new owner, F. G. Howland. Picturesquely located at highest elevation of any hotel in the city.

Educational Interests Paramount in Pasadena

By A. L. HAMILTON, Superintendent of Schools



upon the people to provide school facilities for the rapidly increasing population, they have cheerfully responded to every call, and have supplied the public schools with modern, well-equipped buildings in which to carry on their work, a feature of prime importance.

Nor does the public interest in education end with a generous provision of necessary funds, but in keeping with the intelligence, culture and high character of the people who have made Pasadena what it is, has been their educational spirit.

What education really is; by what process it may most successfully be accomplished; how the highest grade of character and attainments may be reached, and with the least possible waste of time and energy, all are interesting questions, and here in Pasadena, with its wealth of beauty and its favorable conditions for right living, it would seem that these questions might be most successfully met and answered. Pasadena's public schools are destined to take their place by the side of the best in the land, and the one hundred and sixty-one men and women now comprising the teaching force of the city are working earnestly toward that end.

The total number of children enrolled in the public schools is at present about 4700. The high school has reached almost 750 students; the grammar and primary grades, 3700; while the nine kindergarten centers have a total of 350. The annual increase is between 250 and 300, a number sufficient to fill a fair-sized building each year.

The public school course begins with the kindergarten, to which children are admitted at the age of five. The course of study in the grammar schools includes cardboard construction and kindred manual lines in the earlier grades, thus continuing the good work of the kindergarten. This work in the primary grades leads into the woodwork for the boys of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades. Sewing is provided for the girls of the fifth and sixth, and cooking for those of the seventh and eighth. Facilities for carrying on manual train-

ing work in the grades are being extended, to the end that in the near future each of the present ten large buildings shall be equipped with its own manual training rooms and appliances.

The teaching force of the city consists of 21 kindergarten teachers, 12 specials, 105 primary and grammar, 30 high school teachers—a total of 168. The school term is nine months in length.

The salaries paid this year are as follows: Kindergarten directors, \$675; kindergarten assistants, \$585; primary and grammar schools, \$900; principals of grammar schools, \$1400; high school for first year, \$1000; for second year, \$1100; for third year, \$1200; for fourth year and thereafter, \$1300.

A department of health inspection has been created in the public schools with a competent physician at its head, who is not only physician, but educator also.

and standing equal to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The Polytechnic Elementary School was opened in its new and well-equipped building at the beginning of the year. Its course of study, embodying modern methods, and its pleasing location and ample grounds all commend it as a very desirable private school. It is under excellent management and is taking a high place among elementary schools.

The Classical School for Boys, on Los Robles avenue, and the Classical School for Girls, on the same avenue, are schools which have earned an enviable reputation by the excellence of their work. They rank with the best fitting or preparatory schools of the East.

The Academy of the Holy Name, a good parochial school, connected with St. Andrew's Catholic Church, is an old and well organized school, quite well

equipped and excellently well managed.

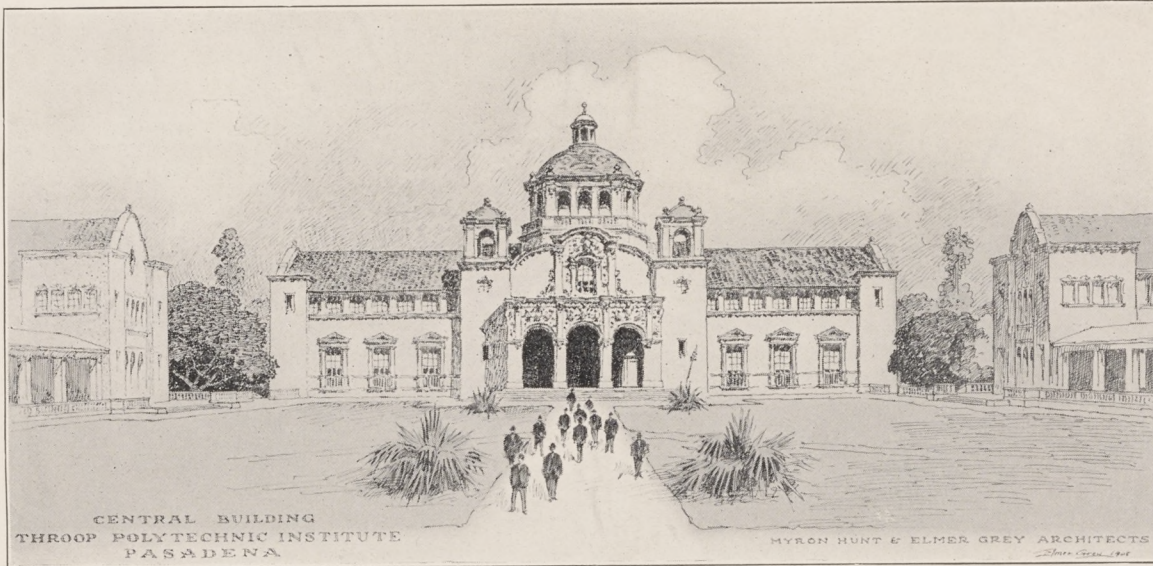
With her public school system, her excellent private schools, her fine public library, a hoped-for museum, some day to materialize, and her long list of authors and writers, Pasadena may fairly be ranked as educational.

"The Throop Idea"

By JAS. A. B. SCHERER, Ph. D., LL. D.

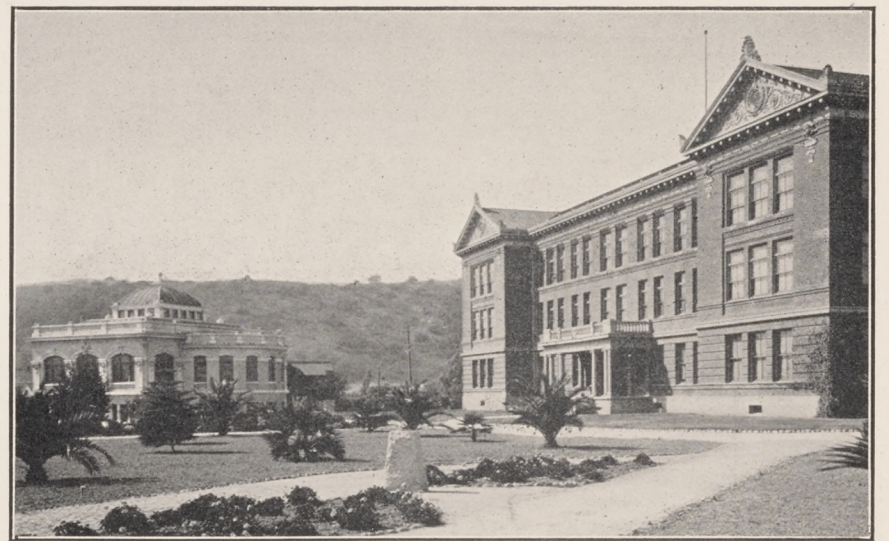
THROOP Institute, with three articles in its creed—Science, Arts, Industry—plans to train intellect, spirit, and body alike to the measure of perfected manhood. Such is "the Throop idea"—an idea that is also an ideal, but an ideal that is altogether practical. Robert J. Burdette expressed it happily in a baccalaureate address ten years ago. "Do not think that Throop sends out into the world merely good artisans. It gives the world artists; men and women equipped for intellectual work; qualified to fill high positions in office, in counting-room, in workshop, in the laboratory; positions that call for high culture and the exercise of clear judgment. It aims to give to the world such grocers as George Peabody and Johns Hopkins; such printers as Benjamin Franklin; such bricklayers as Ben Jonson; such tailors as Andrew Jackson; such merchants as Stephen Girard; such tanners as Ulysses S. Grant; such telegraph operators as Thomas Edison; such rail splitters as Abraham Lincoln." This, from the beginning, has been "the Throop idea."

The chief policy of the



Drawing of Central Building, for Administration and the Humanities

On the whole, Pasadena is offering good schools to those who are seeking her hospitality, or who are making homes among her people, in her genial climate. Nor are Pasadena's public schools the only educational institutions in which she justly takes pride. Her excellent private schools also afford good training, and in the lines covered by the public schools. In addition, Throop Polytechnic Institute offers college training of exceptional merit. The institute was founded seventeen years ago by Hon. Amos G. Throop, and, in accordance with its name and its venerable founder's wish, it offers training in manual and technical lines, in addition to the usual studies of the academy and the college. Plans are now being made for giving a more extended college training, especially in scientific and engineering lines. A fine campus of twenty acres, dotted with live oak trees, has been purchased, upon which to locate the buildings necessary for the enlarged work. Throop Institute hopes to build here a scientific school, in scope



STIMSON LIBRARY

OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE

HALL OF LETTERS



ENGLISH CLASSICAL SCHOOL
Boarding and Day School for Girls

Established 1888

Pasadena Nursery

Corner Los Robles Avenue and Villa Street

FLORISTS AND LANDSCAPE GARDENERS

LARGEST STOCK OF ORNAMENTAL
TREES AND SHRUBS IN THE CITY

New Descriptive Catalogue Mailed Upon Application.

T. CHISHOLM, Proprietor

greater Throop was fixed by the Board of Trustees last winter, and in taking the public into our confidence I can do no better than quote you the words that fixed it, spoken by a member of the Board of Trustees who brings to us a wisdom of experience, a dignity of achievement, and an alertness of intellect that make his services valuable beyond computation—a man who honors Pasadena with his citizenship, one of the foremost men of science in the world, Dr. George Ellery Hale, of Mount Wilson. After pointing out that the remarkable development of German foreign commerce beyond that of England within the last quarter of a century has undoubtedly arisen from the superior technical schools abounding in Germany, so that England, at length awake and startled, is actually introducing engineering into Oxford, in an attempt to regain lost prestige—Dr. Hale said:

"Here, two causes have conspired to further the development of our industries and our foreign commerce; the native ingenuity and aggressiveness of the American, and the immense natural resources of the country. These have off-set, in large degree, the painstaking research of the less inventive German and have overcome the prestige so long enjoyed by England in foreign markets. But as natural resources show signs of ultimate exhaustion, and as engineering methods advance from their earlier stage to that condition where the highest efficiency is the chief element of success, the research methods of the German must receive more attention. We understand already that a thorough technical training is required by an engineer. But the full appreciation of the importance of research has come only in some of the greatest of American industries. For the same reason that the General Electric Company now maintains a great research laboratory, in which new methods are developed and old processes are improved, it may confidently be predicted that this and similar examples will be followed in the future by manufacturing establishments, great and small, throughout the United States.

"Here in California the conditions and the need for technical education are unsurpassed. In no part of the world is electrical engineering so highly developed, especially in the transmission of power from great distances. In hydraulic engineering, we are facing today an undertaking of enormous magnitude. Eastern technical schools are far removed, those of the north insufficiently developed and also too remote. Under such conditions, and with the advantages afforded by climate, by the immediate neighborhood of mountains where water-power can be developed and experimental transmission lines installed, who can deny that there is a place in Pasadena for a technical school of the highest class?

"In developing such a school, we must provide the best of instruction and the most perfect equipment that modern engineering offers. But in laying stress upon the practical aspects of the problem we must not forget that the greatest engineer is not the man who is trained merely to understand machines and to apply formulae, but is the man who, while knowing these things, has not

failed to develop his breadth of view and the highest qualities of his imagination. No great creative work, whether in engineering or in art, in literature, or in science, has ever been the work of a man devoid of the imaginative faculty.

"In seeking to develop the school, therefore, let us not forget that our prime object should be to graduate men capable of conceiving vast projects, no less than men whose abilities are limited to the power of executing them. With the rapid development of engineering in all directions, and the constant increase in the amount of detailed information placed before the

facts, not the facts taught for themselves.

The principles once imbedded in his nature, he will become as it were a creator, instead of a mere mechanic. The successful professor of engineering, therefore, will not permit himself to be fettered by the limitations of conventional methods. He must be able to cast his text-books to the winds, and select his examples or illustrations from a structure or a mechanism with which his students are familiar as a fact of their common-place experience; from this concrete fact he deduces for their use its fundamental principle, its truth,



DR. JAS. A. B. SCHERER
President Throop Polytechnic Institute

student, the difficulty of securing the requisite breadth of view is serious. In most technical schools this problem has not been solved, and the opportunity stands open for Throop to devise and carry into effect a broad scheme of education which may give proper recognition to all sides of the engineer's life."

The knottiest problem connected with such a curriculum—which, as all must agree, is desirable—seems to be the question of time. There are only six working days in the week, and the working hours of each day must be adjusted so as not to overtax adolescence. Moreover, engineering is a science which continuously expands, so that even the masters of the business find it hard to keep abreast of the times. How much more difficult it must be to teach immature students of engineering all of the rapidly multiplying details of their craft!—especially in view of the fact that what they succeed in learning of the newest details today may be superseded by other inventions tomorrow. But to face a difficulty frankly is often to find that it wears no frown. And in this particular instance, since the strong man will get the details later, and since they will do the weak man but little good, anyhow, why not boldly challenge the assumption of most of our technical schools that you have got to teach your student everything, especially since this is impossible? What he learns, by all means let him learn thoroughly, as a part of his innermost fibre; but let this be principles illustrated by

henceforth to become their mental property, which they can turn back into fact.

Once this relation of thought and action is clearly established, the students will possess personal initiative and a desire for invention instead of blindly following tradition. They will cease their unthinking imitation of others, and become individual creators. It is not necessary that they leave the college with a vast mental store of crude facts, but it is necessary that they know what they want when confronted by a problem, where to find it when they need it, and how to use it when they find it. And thus my engineer should be grounded deep and hard in the good basic knowledge of his business, but not overwhelmed with detail. If he is worth much—I repeat it—he will get the details later on; if he is worth little, they will never do him service anyhow. Then I should fill this saved time of his with the acquaintance of nature through her noble developmental laws, and of the uplifting kinship of his race through the study of evolution in human history, especially the civilization of his own ancestral Europe. Next he should narrow down to England and America with their codes and customs and their inspiring literature, while by generous open lectures the ministry of music and of art should so serve this young workman of the world that when he went forth to his duties he should take with him "sweetness and light," as well as force. The typical school of tomorrow is to be predominantly technical, yet

saturated throughout its departments with the cream of old-fashioned culture, minus stale whey.

The greater Throop will aim to furnish thoroughgoing and resourceful engineers, who will yet be kept wholesomely human by means of the essential humanities. That is the Throop idea as I conceive it.

Occidental College

By W. D. WARD, Ph. D., Dean of Faculty

LESS than twenty-five minutes' ride from the Pacific Electric station in Pasadena, in the midst of a natural amphitheater of hills, stands Occidental College, the pride of an unusually cultured community. Ten years ago neither town nor college was there. Today Highland Park is one of the most attractive suburban towns of California, while the college has attained a rank among the chief seats of learning in this half of the state.

This is the institution presided over by John Willis Baer, LL. D., so well known in national and international circles of Christian Endeavor. Here, as elsewhere, his superb genius for the leadership of young people has aroused an enthusiasm rare even among students. After allowing full credit to his predecessors for the enduring character of their work, it is no injustice to say that Occidental's special prominence dates from the inauguration of Dr. Baer as president. Gathering about him a faculty strong in scholarship and personality, he lost no time in grappling with the problems which a growing college has to face.

One of these, the most imperative at the time, was the demand for a curriculum of larger scope—extensive enough in the work of each department to allow the student a four-years' course in his chosen subject, at the same time broad enough in its range of required subjects to cover the best definition of liberal culture. The scheme finally adopted was similar in its main features to the undergraduate curriculum of the Johns Hopkins University, but adjusted to the "upper and lower division" plan of Berkeley. The wisdom of its framers is evident from the great favor with which it has been received, not only among friends and patrons of the school, but among the best known educators of the country.

Another problem, of equal or greater importance, was the standard of scholarship. President Baer was heretical enough to believe that a young college on the west coast had as absolute right to set up and maintain high standards as a university hoary with age in New England or New Jersey. The actual working out of this theory is giving Occidental a name for thoroughness which the young people in the high schools have not been slow to recognize. The consequences are just what might be expected. A certain class of prospective students have been frightened away, but those whom every college is desirous of securing have come in greater numbers. How the tide is setting toward Occidental may be judged from such figures as these: Freshman class four years ago 38, present Freshman class



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93; Senior class four years ago 11, present Senior class 36; while the total enrollment in college classes has almost doubled in three years' time. The extent to which Occidental's good name has gone abroad is further shown by the fact that among those registering for the first time at the opening of the current semester were students from more than twenty states and provinces.

The material equipment of the college keeps pace with its growth in attendance. The process has been one not of addition, but of multiplication. While every department has been enlarged, the greatest advance has been made in the departments of natural science, whose facilities have increased not less than four fold. For the work in pure science, no college of liberal arts this side of Stanford is able to boast a better equipment.

In athletics, now generally rated as an important adjunct of student life, Occidental holds an honorable position. Naturally, such activities are treated as secondary to the main purpose of a college education. Professionalism is rigidly excluded, and one who fails in the classroom is not allowed to represent the school in any inter-scholastic event. On the other hand, a team sent into the field to represent Occidental has all of Occidental behind it, from the president and faculty to the last Freshman. Season championships have frequently been set down to her credit, and when not champion her victories have usually quite outnumbered her defeats.

The chief aim of President Baer and his associates is to send out strong men and women—strong in body, strong in intellect, strong in moral fiber—able to fight their own battles, able also to bear their part in the solution of those vital problems with which society is being constantly confronted. That the task has been committed to competent hands has already been demonstrated. Greater success waits only on greater resources, the growth of which will be more rapid in the future than in the past. Such an institution at her very gates is not the least among the advantages which make Pasadena an ideal place of residence.

The Pervading Religious Life of Pasadena

By Rev. FRANK M. DOWLING

Who Begins Today the Tenth Year of His Ministry for the First Christian Church of Pasadena



PASADENA is famous the world around as a tourist city and an ideal place for a home. This is another way of saying that Pasadena is renowned for her magnificent hotels, her palaces and her cottages. The rule is that the tourist of one season becomes a

resident the next. The fame of our city is so great and so wide-spread that Robert J. Burdette says it is safe to mail a letter in any post office in the world with simply the name of the person addressed and the word Pasadena on the envelope.

The New Year's edition of the Pasadena News will enumerate and describe many of the attractions that draw and hold so many people here. Whatever may be said of other things, I am confident that it will be admitted by every one that Pasadena has no more valuable assets than her many great churches—indeed, I am persuaded that most of Pasadena's other attractions in their last analysis are products of the attraction to which I have the honor to call attention.

The Church Buildings

The accompanying pictures speak for themselves. The engravings represent churches costing from fifty thousand dollars to nearly a quarter of a million. There are many smaller and less expensive buildings that are scarcely less striking in their architectural design. Sight seeing in Pasadena is decidedly incomplete unless it includes a visit to our churches. Many hundreds of pictures of these imposing buildings are sent "back East" every season.

The Congregations

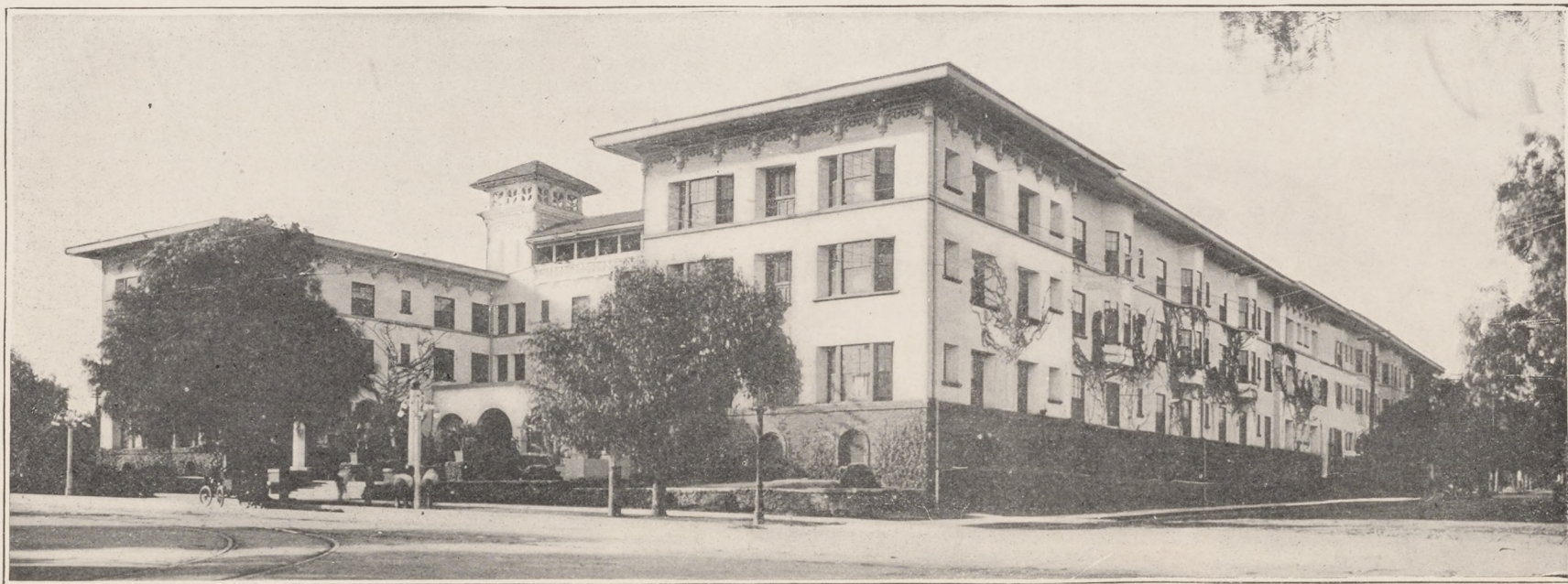
One of the pioneer residents of Pasadena, a venerable minister of the Gospel, sitting on the platform Thanksgiving morning and looking out over the vast throng of worshipers, said to me: "Pasadena is one of the greatest church going towns in the nation. I estimate that ten thousand people here attend church services every Sunday."

A large majority of our foremost men and women are communicants in our churches, and many others are regular attendants at public worship and supporters of the work which the churches are doing.

A striking feature of church life in Pasadena is the number and strength of the Men's Leagues in the various churches. The Federation of Men's Clubs is one of the strongest forces in the social, intellectual and civic, as well as the religious life of the city. Thousands of the best people of the country have been drawn to Pasadena by her high ideals. The fifteen hundred men represented in the Federation of Men's Clubs are picked men who are set for the defense of these ideals against any enemies from without or within. These men co-operate with our council and other city officials and civic organiza-



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tions in all movements looking toward the highest interests of our beloved city.

The Ministers

The Ministerial Union of Pasadena is a notable body of men. The Union enrolls men of national and world-wide reputation. With one exception (and I do the best I can) the ministers of our city are considered representative men.

Who does not know of Dr. R. R. Meredith, the "Dean of our Ministry," and the great work he did in Boston and Brooklyn, and the world-wide service he has rendered the cause of Christianity?

Who does not know Dr. Robert J. Burdette—poet, orator, editor, lecturer, humorist, preacher, friend—MAN? True, his pulpit is in Los Angeles, but he comes to Pasadena for taxation and relaxation (see illustration). His home, "Sunnycrest," is here, without which, with its genial and cultured, and hospitable occupants, Pasadena would not be what it is.

Within the last year our ministerial force has received several accessions, any one of whom would have been considered an acquisition by any city.

It is well known that churches in other cities are constantly offering great inducements to some of our ministers to accept their pastorates. It is just as well known that Pasadena is selected by many tourists because of the preaching of certain ministers of our city. It is



Robt. J. Burdette, "Sage of Sunnycrest," Who "Comes to Pasadena for Taxation and Relaxation"



Representative Church Edifices of Pasadena

equally true that some of our most desirable citizens have been attracted to Pasadena by some of her great preachers. The ministers of the city, in their individual capacities, in their sermons, and in their united actions, give abundant evidence of their broadest, most sympathetic, and most intelligent interest in the general welfare of the

city. Their attitude toward the government of the city, toward the various organizations formed to promote the growth and prosperity of the city, is not one of hostility but of co-operation. More frequently, perhaps, than any other class of men they are called upon by such organizations as the Board of Trade and the Merchants' Protective As-

sociation to be their spokesmen and to represent their interests.

In a sentence, while the religious life of Pasadena measured by the perfect standards of the Christianity of Christ, is far from ideal, measured by the standards that prevail generally, it is pure, strong, wholesome to a degree which is exceptionally high.



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The location of the Raymond at the Summit of Raymond Hill in a park of 75 acres, with a beautiful outlook on valley and mountain, is not surpassed anywhere. The grounds include a picturesque 9-hole golf course which is the delight of golfers. With its charming situation, its perfect service, its accessibility to every point of interest while affording quiet and privacy to those who seek them, the Raymond offers many attractions to its guests.

By H. W. MAGEE



We were somewhat disappointed in the size of the city, and the immediate prospects for banks and clearing houses, but the location; the orange groves, and

Padasena has a history of events and occurrences, unlike the events which have occurred and made the history of any other city in the known world. It is a veritable Garden of Eden, lacking only Adam and Eve, who inhabited the original Garden, with the tree of life and its flowing river. You will remember that Adam enjoyed all the pleasures of his beautiful Garden, until he partook of the forbidden fruit, when he fell from his first estate into the estate of knowledge and labor. We are now in possession of all the pleasures derived from his disobedience and fall. I remember the oracles of one writer, a scholarly man, who in his research for the location of the original Garden of Eden, claimed to have traced all evidences to the one settled conclusion of fact: that the original earthly paradise or Garden of Eden is now the San Gabriel Valley. We are, therefore, occupying and residing, according to this mythical history, in the very place where Adam and Eve first walked under the fig and palm trees and were not ashamed.

A black and white photograph of a busy street scene in a historic town. The street is wide and unpaved, with many people walking and several early 20th-century automobiles parked or moving. On the left, there's a large, ornate building with a dome. In the background, mountains are visible under a clear sky.

About this time, in 1873, the first residence was built in the Colony. It was constructed by Mr. A. O. Bristol. The house was his home for many years. It is located at 591 on Lincoln avenue and is at present in a fair state of preservation.

To Mr. Ben E. Ward, now deceased, and well known to all taxpayers of this county, we acknowledge and give credit for being one of the most ardent advocates and "boomers" of the city. He was an active and enthusiastic real estate speculator. It was Ben who said, "the sun always shines in Pasadena"; but there was one day, about the first

and Way STATIONS

Both Phones 174

of June, 1885, when it failed to "show up" at least not all the day. Ben had invited some of his clients and prospective buyers to visit the city where he would "show them around," telling them that they could "come any day, for the sun always shines in Pasadena."

As it happened, however, on the day they came to inspect the beautiful orange groves, the God of Rain and Hail visited this place with one of his phenomenal and unusual hail-storms. It was about nine o'clock in the morning when a few claps of thunder were heard in the direction of Los Angeles and a cloud spanning a space in the sky in width about two or three miles, was seen coming and pointing its course towards the mountains. It passed immediately over Pasadena, and this place was visited by a storm of falling hail such as has not been experienced here since, or within the memory of man. The hail fell and covered the earth in a sheet of ice to the depth of two and one-half or three inches, and Ben Ward's friends were scattered, and his promise to them of a beautiful day was dissipated. Ben spent the rest of the day on an improvised sled, coasting down Colorado street west of Marengo avenue. These things—like all such things that occur in California—are called "unusual." But neither hail nor h— its opposite, in temperature—has checked the progress and growth of Pasadena.

About this time, in 1884, when no one was suspecting such a thing, Jerome Beebe opened a saloon on Colorado street, very near the post office. It was defended by the Star Spangled Banner, "Our Flag," which floated in the breeze over the building. It is said that the license was granted by a Democratic Board of Supervisors, with the evident intent to convert the large Republican majority of the town over to the Democratic party. But this scheme, if it was ever contemplated, failed in its purpose and plan, for through a decision of the Supreme Court of the State, the local option provision, which had been established in the original Charter of the Town, was upheld by the Supreme Court, and the saloon was thereby legislated out of business. Since then a provision has been placed in the city's

charter forever debarring saloons from Pasadena.

Many early and interesting events (at least to the old pioneers), are now being brought to light and told by the members of the Pasadena Pioneers' Association, an organization of all the old citizens who resided here prior to December 31, 1883, the object of which is to gather up and write the early history of the city.

It is entertaining and amusing to listen

out hunting for mountain lion, bear and wild cats, that very unexpectedly a large cat was jumped out of the chaparral close to the team of horses, which were being driven to the hunting grounds by Mr. Locke. In his hot haste to draw and fire upon the animal, he shot away the tail of one of his horses, when a stampede took place and the cat skulked away into the brush.

On another occasion, Clarence S. Martin, now proprietor of Switzer's Moun-

gun, when all the rabbits "got away." Clarence was more excitable in those early days than he is now.

There is a very good story told on P. G. Wooster. To be very accurate, he tells the story on himself. It runs as follows: "In the very early days and soon after my arrival here, I purchased a ten acre tract of land, for which I paid \$55.00 per acre. The land, or a portion of it, is now occupied by the Green Hotel. As was the custom at that time, everybody was his own carpenter and builder, and as winter was soon coming on, I began the construction of my house. My tools consisted of a saw, axe and hammer. I never did any carpenter work prior to this but after some time my house was completed, and I was just ready to move in, when a delegation of my neighbors came over to inform me that my house did not set square with the lines of my land; and upon inspection I found this to be correct, so we all got together with some hand spikes and 'skidded' it round straight with the land. But the fact that I had failed to place the house by compass and measurement did not injure my reputation as a 'boss builder,' for afterwards I planned and built several houses and barns for my neighbors, never making but one mistake after the building of my own house. This one was when I boxed myself up in the attic, by nailing on all the boards while I was yet on the inside."

And so the stories are beginning to come from the Old Pioneers' Association members.

It is said that Col. Jabez Banbury, who was twice elected to the office of County Treasurer of this county, owned the first farm wagon brought to Pasadena and that Col. A. O. Porter and Hon. P. M. Green owned in partnership the first spring wagon. But it will not do to tell all of these stories at one sitting.

The Colony days are gone forever. Pasadena is now a modern city, and a very beautiful one, and is each year becoming still more attractive. We old "pioneers" do not fail to look forward to its glorious future, but we must be permitted an occasional retrospect of a past that was full of interest.



Photo by Martin

Residence Section in Pasadena of Today: Scenic Oak Knoll.

to some of the old stories told by (and on) some of our new reserved and dignified citizens. Hunting and dancing seemed to be the most attractive of sports and entertainments during these early years. Picnics were also frequently indulged in, as they are now. One of the famous Nimrods of the Town was Seymour Locke. According to the following story, he certainly "broke the record" in shooting. We are informed that on one occasion when Seymour was

tain Camp, was out hunting rabbits, which in those early days were devastating all young trees and plants. Clarence gave notice that he "intended to bag the whole litter," and started out one fine morning for this purpose. But instead of "bagging his rabbits" they appeared so thick and fast that in the excitement he forgot to load his gun and shoot, but st enuously put in his time "lambasting" them with the butt end of his weapon, using it as a club, finally breaking his

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Pasadena High School



City Hall



Public Library Photos by Crandall

The City On Its Civic Side

By THOS. EARLEY, Mayor of Pasadena



THE development of our city since we adopted the freeholders charter in 1901, has been phenomenal. The population then was 10,000 and the assessed valuation of all property was \$8,894,572. The population now is 30,000, and the last assessment valuation \$37,452,605. Our bonded indebtedness is less than two per cent. Our charter allows us to bond for fifteen per cent. of the assessed valuation. The total city debt is only \$546,175, and the value of all municipal property, including our sewer farm of over five hundred acres, parks, library, and electric light plant, amounts to \$1,207,500. That leaves a balance over our indebtedness of \$661,325. Besides that we have ten fine school buildings and five kindergarten buildings valued at \$507,600.

Our city is making rapid growth and improvement in all directions, and our citizens deserve a great deal of credit for the way they are improving the streets. There is nothing that adds more to the beauty of the city than first-class streets, kept clean and free from dust. During the year 1908 we will have completed over four miles of permanent pavement at a cost of \$109,183. We have also graded and oiled five miles of streets at a cost of \$27,223. Over eighteen miles of curb and gutter have been constructed at a cost of \$37,023; over two miles of cement sidewalk at a cost of \$7,646; culverts and conduits at a cost of \$13,048; sewers \$14,688; total \$207,207. That is a pretty good showing for a presidential year when times are supposed to be dull.

The city council has passed an ordinance instructing the park commissioners to designate the kind of tree or trees to be planted on each street and making that the official tree or trees for

such streets, so as to secure uniformity of tree planting. We have set aside this year a special fund to be used for tree planting, and we have this year over twelve hundred shade trees of different varieties which in time will greatly benefit our city streets.

Pasadena has been growing so rapidly our people scarcely realize the number of men required in the different departments of our city to do the work that we have in hand. The figures indicate that Pasadena is becoming a city of importance.

Our street department comes first and employs about fifty men and eight teams and these are kept constantly at work to keep the streets in proper repair. Our fire department comes next with thirty-seven regular firemen and eight callmen, and the police department with twenty-one men; the park department with ten men; the sewer farm with ten men; the city electric light department, eight to ten men; library department, librarian and ten assistants. Besides these we have the plumbing and building inspector, electrician, health officer, police judge, stenographers, etc., making in all a total of one hundred and eighty constantly employed by the city. We are spending between \$300,000 and \$400,000 per year in the different departments.

Pasadena is very fortunate in not having party politics in municipal affairs. All that we as a people are interested in is to secure the best men we can to run the city's business. We have always been very fortunate in securing good men for our city council, and Pasadena should feel very proud of her past record, as we have never had a case of graft or boodling in any way.

Our charter places a great deal of power and responsibility with the mayor. He has the appointing, with the approval of the council, of the following heads of departments: City attorney,



city auditor and assessor, city engineer, superintendent of streets, plumbing and building inspector, city electrician, chief of police, chief of fire department, health officer, board of health, police judge, superintendent of sewer farm, city veterinarian, sanitary inspector, manager of the municipal lighting plant, and park, police and fire commissioners and library trustees. The mayor also has a

general supervision of all offices.

This appointing power is all right but should be used with a great deal of discretion. Some one should be responsible for the different departments and that power should be in the mayor's hands. If he finds that any officer is not doing his duty he should report the same to the council for their consideration, and if any man is found unworthy in his department he should be dismissed. It is much easier to get rid of an incompetent man who is appointed than one who is elected by the people. The heads of departments should feel that they will be retained as long as they do their work satisfactorily, for only in this way can the city offer the incentive necessary to secure efficient service.

The more we can pattern the city's business after the methods successfully employed by great corporations the better it will be for our city, and where we have a good, competent man at the head of any department we should retain him, and pay him as much as he would receive from a private firm. In that way we can retain our best men.

The different departments of our city are in very satisfactory condition. Our sewer farm is now bringing the city in an income over all expenses. Products sold from the farm last year gave a total return of \$12,805; expenses were \$11,845, and these expenses included a new farm house at a cost of \$2,627, also gasoline pumping plant, but for which out-

lay the farm would have shown a profit of \$3,587. Last year's walnut crop amounted to \$5,139. This season, so far, we have sold nuts to the amount of \$3,334 and have four hundred and fifty sacks of one hundred pounds each on hand. The city should receive from \$7,000 to \$8,000 for this year's walnut crop. There are fifty-five acres in English walnuts fifteen years old; thirty acres ten years old, and twenty-six acres three years old. We hope to see forty or fifty acres of oranges put in next season. In a few years Pasadena should have one of the show farms of the United States.

Our electric light department is now furnishing streets lights as follows: 308 arcs; 550 Tungsten lamps 40 candle-power; 65 lamps 32 candle-power; 124 cluster posts of 13 lights each. The streets are better lighted now than they ever have been in the history of Pasadena. We are lighting all of the public buildings, and also furnishing citizens with commercial light at 8 cents per K. W., and even less, according to the amount used; and at 4 cents per K. W. for power purposes, and less for day service or for large quantities.

Our public library is a credit to the city. We have 27,789 books in the library, and the circulation shows how much the people appreciate it. Last season the circulation was 159,409, an increase over the previous year of 14,186.

Pasadena is largely a city of homes and we should bend all our energies to make it the ideal home city of the country. We have the best public schools that can be found anywhere, and Pasadena's Throop Polytechnic Institute, when completed in its new location, will draw thousands to our city. We have the finest churches of any city in the country. Any one looking for a home city in which to educate and rear their children, cannot hope to find one better than Pasadena—a city without a saloon and where all the conditions of life yield satisfaction and content and one whose jail is almost always empty.



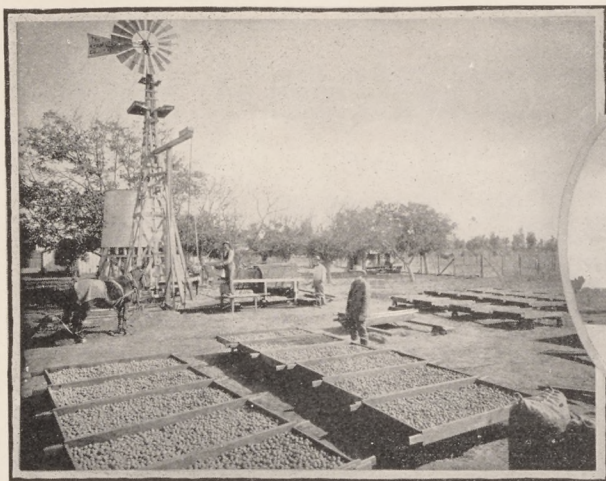
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Drying Walnuts at City Farm



Municipal Lighting Plant



Irrigating at City Farm

Good Roads in Los Angeles County

By C. D. DAGGETT

Prest. California Good Roads Association; Chm. Los Angeles Co. Highway Commission



IGHWAYS indeed are the roads of Los Angeles County—the ways to every variety of Southern California scenery. They pass through regions devoted to the culture of every kind of semi-tropic fruit, flower and product of the soil. Los Angeles County, within its area of 4000 square miles, includes the grandest mountain scenery, the most picturesque foothill and valley landscapes and an ocean front of long stretches of sandy beaches and imposing rock formations.

By the voting of \$3,500,000 in bonds last summer, three hundred and seven miles of these roads are being converted into the best protected macadam roads that modern science can build.

The roads recommended by the Highway Commission and approved by the Board of Supervisors and for the improvement of which the people voted bonds by a vote of over three to one, connect the City of Los Angeles di-

rectly with over fifty cities and towns and open up this great area, larger than the State of Rhode Island, in a marvelous way for the purposes of commerce, as well as affording the tourist and sight-seer the greatest facility and comfort in getting about.

Pasadena is fortunately situated in relation to this system of highways. The Foothill Boulevard runs east through Lamanda Park, a pretty village among the live oaks, and on through the celebrated Baldwin Ranch, for three miles or more in a park of native live oaks and beautifully rolling country, and by the town of Sierra Madre to the thriving city of Monrovia with its well improved streets and charming homes; from there it runs through the San Gabriel river "wash," commanding an extended mountain and valley view, to



Azusa with its fruit-packing houses. East from Azusa it enters a foothill orange belt which is noted for its beautifully kept orchards and roads lined with ornamental trees, as well as many attractive homes of wealthy ranchers, to the old town of Glendora with streets lined with grand old pepper trees and live oaks; to San Dimas, to Lordsburg, to Claremont, a charming college town, the home of Pomona College. Here the San Bernardino county line is reached. The road runs on through an interesting country to San Bernardino and Redlands.

The same Foothill Boulevard runs westerly from Pasadena across the Arroyo Seco, through the San Rafael ranch and the magnificent grounds of the Annandale Golf club, and down the attractive Eagle Rock Valley to the city

of Glendale. From there it crosses the lower end of the great San Fernando valley and through the hills to the progressive and charming city of Hollywood. Hollywood has a bonded indebtedness of \$600,000 incurred for street improvement purposes and also gave a vote of 444 for and only 23 against the proposition to bond the county for the building of the county roads.

From Hollywood, the boulevard runs along the foothills of the Santa Monica mountains and down through Beverly hills, joining the Wilshire Boulevard from Los Angeles, through the beautiful grounds of the Soldiers' Home and along the Palisades to Santa Monica, Ocean Park and Venice by the sea. This great Boulevard—from Redlands to the Sea—ninety miles long, offers some phase of every kind of California scenery, affords glimpses of every variety of the products of the soil and gives opportunity to see all the beautiful foothill cities and towns of Southern California—centers of culture, refinement

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Crown City Bank PASADENA, CAL.
BRANCH AT
EAST PASADENA, CAL.
HENRY W. MEYER, ASST. CASH.

This Bank was opened at East Pasadena, Aug. 28, 1906. It came under the management of its present officers March 9, 1907, and was moved to and opened for business in its present location Nov. 16, 1907.

That our methods of building up the business of a Bank meet with the approval of the people of this city is shown by the following comparative statement of deposits:

Mar. 9	\$21,862.36	1907
Nov. 16	\$41,416.47	1907
Jan. 1	\$73,465.05	1908
Apr. 1	\$139,875.11	1908
July 1	\$150,714.19	1908
Oct. 1	\$171,784.48	1908
Nov. 1	\$185,384.83	1908
Dec. 1	\$198,557.14	1908

In soliciting the business of citizens of Pasadena, of those who are here temporarily and of those who may come in the future, we do so with the assurance that no Bank in Southern California can offer better service, closer attention to details, or greater security than the

Crown City Bank

COR. COLORADO ST. AND MARENGO AVE., PASADENA, CAL.

HARRY SHLAUDEMANN, President J. B. COULSTON, Vice-President
CHARLES H. BRADLEY, Cashier

Bankers Savings Bank

Capital \$50,000.00

PASADENA, CAL.

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Sunshine and Flowers

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and wealth. They are a string of gems, at the base of the mother mountains, hanging over the valleys and looking out at the far-distant sea.

Another road leads from Pasadena through Devil's Gate and up the lovely La Canada valley and on down through the Verdugo valley to Glendale and back through Eagle Rock valley to Pasadena, an afternoon's drive or auto ride that is fascinating from start to finish.

Altadena, "the beautiful," is reached by a road leaving the Foothill Boulevard at Lamanda Park by the Santa Anita drive, skirting along the very base of the mountains above Altadena and back to Pasadena by Lincoln Boulevard.

Another road of great importance to Pasadena, known as the Valley Boulevard, runs in a southerly direction from Lamanda Park to Long Beach, intersecting Huntington Drive, the road to the San Gabriel mission, the road to Covina and Pomona, the Whittier road from Los Angeles, and the road from Orange county to Los Angeles.

To the southeast one may drive through the picturesque city of Alhambra and the Monterey Pass either turning to the right and going to Los Angeles or continuing in a southerly direction through Downey to Clearwater, thence to the west passing the city of Compton and on to Wilmington and San Pedro, the harbor cities where the United States Government is expending millions in the construction of a deep sea harbor that will open Los Angeles City and County to the commerce of the world.

Another delightful drive from Pasadena is over the Foothill Boulevard to Lordsburg and return either through the little city of Covina, the center of



Photo by Martin
An Oak Knoll Avenue: Pasadena Drives Bring to View Many Beautiful Vistas

the most prosperous citrus district in the county, crossing the San Gabriel river over a reinforced concrete bridge, and passing the old city of El Monte and the older city of San Gabriel with its famous old mission and gigantic grapevine and old-time adobe houses and on through Alhambra and the Oak Knoll drive to Pasadena. Or one may return from Lordsburg via the large

and prosperous city of Pomona and what is known as the lower route through the valley to El Monte and from there over the same route mentioned above to Pasadena.

Another road of the highest commercial importance and replete with scenic charm is the San Fernando road, from Los Angeles to Saugus, and by a branch to Chatsworth Park and Ventura County. This road is joined by the Foothill Boulevard from Pasadena at Glendale. It runs the entire length of the San Fernando valley and over the mountains to Newhall and Saugus. The present road is badly handicapped by a long grade ranging from eighteen to twenty-two per cent. This grade is overcome in making the new road by a tunnel a little over four hundred feet long and a stretch of new road at each end, which will reduce the grade to about six per cent.

Branching off from this road at San Fernando is the Chatsworth Park and Ventura county road on the way to Ventura and Santa Barbara. These roads are of the highest commercial importance. Thousands of tons of grain, fruit and hay and other farm products are hauled into Los Angeles over them each year. The San Fernando Valley is very attractive, surrounded by mountains whose foothills are studded with the country homes of Los Angeles people and well-to-go ranchers. The largest olive ranch in the world is said to be located in this valley.

The city of Pasadena and its immediate environs afford many most charming drives, Orange Grove avenue, Grand avenue, the Arroyo Drive, overlooking the Arroyo Seco, most of the north and south streets on the East Side and California, San Pasqual and the Oak Knoll

drives are all attractive and varied in character. The homes with their elaborate and well-kept grounds and varied architecture, make a series of pictures never to be forgotten.

There is absolutely no better place for a winter's sojourn than Pasadena. All Southern California may be easily, cheaply and comfortably reached either by steam or electric cars or by the great system of smooth, hard, dustless and mudless boulevards.

In a comparatively short time San Bernardino, Riverside, Ventura, Santa Barbara and San Diego counties will have systems of the same high-class boulevards, all connecting together and forming a network of hundreds of miles of roads unsurpassed upon the earth for touring, and available every month in the year and every day of the month.

There is no place of the same extent in the world more attractive to visit, to sojourn in and particularly to live in.

Board of Trade

NO SINGLE factor has had a larger influence in the development of Pasadena as a progressive city, than the Board of Trade—an organization that has for its object publicity and promotion. It has for many years been the focal point for community effort, unifying and energizing the activities of Pasadena's public-spirited men. It has spread the fame of the City of Homes, and it has let no opportunity pass by to add to the foundation of that fame. Working in close co-operation with the Merchants' Association, the board is doing a work for the city of great importance and of great value. It maintains rooms at 43 West Colorado street, where visitors are cordially welcomed. Any inquiries addressed to the secretary will be promptly answered.

The officers of the board are Ed. T. Off, president; A. J. Bertonneau, secretary; E. R. Sorver, assistant secretary; W. L. Green, vice-president; directors, Ed. T. Off, W. L. Green, J. W. Wood, Wm. F. Knight, J. O. McCament, Frank V. Rider and Dr. C. J. Tracy.

Pasadena National Bank

CAPITAL - - - \$200,000
SURPLUS AND PROFITS, 100,000



OFFICERS

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J. H. WOODWORTH, Vice-Pres.
ISAAC BAILEY, Vice-Pres.
EDWARD J. PYLE, Cashier
HERBERT C. HOLT, Ass't Cashier

DIRECTORS

EDWARD T. OFF
EDWARD J. PYLE
A. D. CROSBY
HENRY NEWBY
H. R. LACEY
J. H. WOODWORTH
ISAAC BAILEY

Safe Deposit Department

The Vaults of the Pasadena National Bank are especially equipped to provide perfect facilities for the safe-keeping of valuable papers, jewelry, etc.—and afford Absolute Security from loss by fire or burglary.

Boxes to Rent at \$2.00 and Up per Year.

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Oil Macadam

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Fairchild-Gilmore-Wilton Co.

(INCORPORATED)

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792 PACIFIC ELECTRIC BUILDING

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

The Raisin is King of all Wealth Producers

CALIFORNIA, the golden, has for many years been connected in the public mind with the growth of the grape, and from the agricultural standpoint no sections have prospered more than those which have continued to link their fortunes to the vine. Grapes for wines and raisins have netted in past years fabulous prices. Raisins have brought as high as six and a half cents a pound, meaning a fortune to those fortunate enough to be growing them, and coupled with even this high price, the California crop has been large, a combination spelling fortunes to many.

GOLDEN MONEY IN GLORIOUS FRUIT

What would a farmer of the prosperous Middle West think of a crop which would net him as high as \$150 an acre? In the first place he would not believe the thing were true, for he had never heard of such a crop. Yet this is a return made possible by an acre of bearing vines, a net return which many have made. From \$50 to three times that amount is made per acre on raisins, and nearly as great a sum can be netted from table grapes. In fact, the grower of grapes has two means of disposal for his crop. He can either dry for raisins or else sell for table grape, whichever will bring him the best price. Los Angeles, in the latter case, affords a ready market.

SIMPLE AND EASY IS RAISIN WORK

One of the simplest forms of horticulture is the growing of grapes. It was a favorite form of culture with the good padres, because it was easy, through the centuries. Failures among the growers of raisins under the proper climatic conditions are almost unknown, and the few there are can be traced to attempts made to grow vines on patches of improper soil. The third year, grape vines will commence bearing, and they live practically forever. Without exaggeration, there is a fortune in the raising of the raisin grape. M. Theo. Kearney never speculated and started with almost no capital to raise raisin grapes. From the money made with his raisin crops, Kearney continued to buy more land and set out more vines. In twenty years he was lifted from the ranks of the poor to those of the millionaires, and every dollar was made by the growing of grapes.

Although the orange industry appeals to Easterners from the picturesque side, as well as from the fine returns often received, yet a careful comparison will show that the lower first cost and subsequent maintenance of a vineyard, together with its early coming into bearing, and steadier market for its crop, make it altogether the more profitable.

WONDERFUL SECTION FOR GROWING GRAPES

One of the most wonderful grape sections in all golden California is that known as the Etiwanda-Cucamonga district. If one is going into grape culture, there is just a single danger to avoid after finding out that the proposed venture is to have the proper setting of climate and soil, and that danger is the one of fruit blight or fruit disease. The Etiwanda-Cucamonga district is absolutely free from blight or disease. There is in this district a vineyard fifty years old which has not a single crop failure to be charged against it. Raisin grapes are nowhere more successfully grown than in this district.

BUSINESS CHANCE OF A LIFETIME

In the year 1906 there was organized under the laws of California the Arrowhead Realty Corporation. This company has acquired 3,800 acres of the finest raisin grape land obtainable. It is in the San Bernardino Valley between Ontario and San Bernardino, with the Santa Fe main line running right through the tract and with the Salt Lake station within five miles and the Southern Pacific station but three miles away. This land is forty-eight miles east of Los Angeles and twelve miles west of San Bernardino, and a right of way for an electric line through the tract has been asked already. From this it can be seen that the shipper has the choice of three routes with easy access to town or city activities and life. Schools, secondary and collegiate, are at hand. Claremont, the home of Pomona College, is but a dozen miles away. Here the best school facilities are obtainable.

FLANKED BY MAJESTIC RANGES OF SIERRAS

And the scenery and climate! Flanked on three sides by the magnificent Sierras, fanned during the day by ocean breezes, while the breath of the mountains cool the summer nights, warmed in winter by the Southern California sun, life is indeed worth the living in this favored region.

The variations in temperature between winter and summer are slight, and the majestic mountains always afford a beautiful background for a glorious country.

SOIL AND WATER BOTH EXCELLENT

In this favored section there is an abundance of both pure mountain water and splendid soil, fit to grow the finest grapes, and reaching to a depth of one hundred feet. On the Arrowhead land grapes—Muscats, king of table and raisin grapes—will grow and are growing. In the Arrowhead holdings are included some of the best vineyards in the section, vineyards now over fourteen years old and producing great crops every year. Raisins are staple and they have one great advantage over every other growing fruit—they can be stored and kept without ice until the market is right. There is no rushing to sell because the crop will spoil; no having to accept prevailing prices of a day. The grower can hold and dispose of his crop when the best price is obtainable. After four years from planting, Muscat vines will produce from three-fourths of a ton to one and one-fourth tons of raisins per acre. Just figure it out for yourself at five cents a pound. The older the vineyard, the larger the crop, and occasionally as much as \$200 is cleared from an acre.

HOW AND WHERE TO BECOME INFORMED

The proposition which the Arrowhead Realty Corporation has to offer is one for which we court the most thorough investigation. We refer to any bank in Pasadena for our standing. If it is not right, we cannot hope to succeed, but we know that it is right, for we have gone into every phase of the question. This land which after four years will produce from \$50 an acre profit and up we are selling at only \$200 an acre and on terms at that. We have for sale but a thousand acres, for the principal business of the corporation is the handling of its own vineyards.

Twenty acres bought in the Arrowhead tract and planted to raisin grapes will assure the owner a splendid income so long as he or she may live. We sell the land in five, ten, twenty-acre tracts or larger, plant the land to raisin grapes and bring it to good bearing without further expense to the purchaser than the price of \$200 an acre. The vineyards we are now selling were planted last spring.

The Arrowhead Realty Corporation offers its land on terms of \$25 per acre in cash, with the balance in monthly, quarterly or semi-annual payments.

A SUGGESTION

time those unable to make such a large payment as this, For a limited

and desirous of making monthly payments, can begin paying for a five-acre tract with as little as \$25 down, and \$12.50 a month including interest. Other acreages in proportion. Do not delay, as this advertisement appears in thirty thousand books similar to this. With only 200 such tracts to offer, it is evident that some must be disappointed. We would suggest that you send first payment on any sized tract desired to the San Gabriel Valley Bank of Pasadena with instructions to the bank to hold the money until the bank can advise you as to the reliability of the Arrowhead Corporation and its ability to carry out its contract. Advise us of your action, and we will see that the tract is reserved for you until the bank has advised you of our reliability and you have instructed the bank to pay us the money.

A SAFE INVESTMENT

Wholly aside from the profits of raisin growing, a piece of good land in Southern California at \$200.00 an acre will certainly prove a safe investment and from the rapid influx of Eastern settlers it seems reasonable to predict that within five years, bare land in our vicinity will be worth more than this amount.

AID ABSENT OWNERS

To those who do not desire to live upon the land even when the vines are in bearing, the Arrowhead Corporation makes an especially attractive offer. We, of course, bring the vines to full bearing without further expense than the original purchase price. After three years, if the owner desires, the corporation will continue to care for the tract and crops at the actual expense of so doing, plus a small commission from the net proceeds.

Will you not let us send you a folder telling all about the land, the country and our proposition?

For 10 cents in stamps we will send a handsome booklet illustrated, a beautiful souvenir of Southern California.



Ten Year Old Vines

Vines Four Years Old

VIEWS OF ETIWANDA VINEYARDS

From Photographs Taken Last Fall, Showing How Grapes Yield in an Average Year

ARROWHEAD REALTY CORPORATION

Capital Stock, \$300,000

PAUL HUTCHINSON, Pres.; RUDOLPH SCHIFFMANN, Vice-Pres.; LLOYD J. KILLIAN, Sec.; SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BANK, Pasadena, Treasurer

Offices: 72 North Raymond Avenue

REFERENCE: Any Pasadena Bank

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

Of Much Just a Hint Pure Water Supply



OF MUCH concerning Pasadena these pages cannot even touch. Many more would need to be added to treat of all her varied interests. The Pasadena Y. M. C. A., of which Eaton T. Sams is secretary, George Swarthout, physical director, and Joseph Y. Kerr, director of boys' department, is doing a splendid work along various practical lines. It owns an admirable site and an inadequate building which it hopes to replace soon with one in keeping with its needs.

The Pasadena Hospital, endowed by private philanthropy, is one of the best equipped and most excellent in every respect in Southern California. There will soon be completed the fourth building to have been erected by generous gifts, and the hospital now represents a money investment of \$300,000.

Pasadena's banks have a combined capital and surplus of over a million and a half dollars and combined deposits around nine million dollars. They are officered by men who have the confidence of the community, and are conducted on careful, conservative lines.

All the leading fraternal and civic orders are represented, and among the prominent clubs are the Country and Valley Hunt, social organizations; the Overland club for men, owning its own building; the Twilight and New Century clubs, composed of representative men and meeting monthly for social and intellectual pursuits; the Shakespeare club, an influential women's organization of 500 members occupying its own handsome club house; the Annandale Golf club, with a nearly perfect course of 6200 yards and a beautiful club house.

There is also a Tourists' club, devoted to chess, checkers, quoits, etc., a Strangers' League that has for its object promotion of acquaintance, the Young Women's League, for mutual advantage to those in business occupations; and, among charitable organizations, a helpful Emergency League. The newcomer will find an atmosphere of welcome, a spirit of fraternity and congenial associations.



HERE in California water is king and among Pasadena's greatest blessings must be counted her supply of pure mountain water, piped from its underground sources to closed reservoirs, from which it is distributed to consumers without possibility of having become contaminated. Expert analysis has repeatedly shown the water supply of Pasadena to be free from all deleterious substances. Mountain water thus acquired is the purest and best that can be had, and Pasadena's supply has no superior anywhere.

The two principal companies are the Pasadena Lake Vineyard Land and Water Co., furnishing water to the East Side, and the Pasadena Land and Water Co., which supplies the West Side of the city. There is also the North Pasadena Co., and one or two others which supply limited districts. Besides the blessing of pure water, Pasadena is fortunate in having perhaps the lowest water rates enjoyed by any California city which has a supply of a similar character. The water companies have pursued a liberal policy, and the only feature of the water question Pasadena gives itself concern over is that with three separate companies, which are not obligated to develop a further supply, this important work may fail to be prosecuted as it should be.

The ultimate solution seems to be acquisition of the water supply by the city, the companies having gravity water which can be supplied cheaper than that from any other source, as well as the best water to be had. This solution is further counseled by the fact that while the companies have a joint supply largely in excess of the city's total consumption, there are still parts of the city not supplied, as they could readily be if the properties were under one control.

While these sections are restricted, it is recognized by all that an abundant supply of water for every part of the city is essential, and it cannot be doubted that the Pasadena spirit and determination, which has been equal to every emergency, will fully meet the present one, and that within a short time.

CAPITAL \$100,000

SURPLUS \$150,000

San Gabriel Valley Bank

ORGANIZED UNDER STATE LAWS
LIABILITY TO DEPOSITORS UNLIMITED



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C. J. HALL, Vice-President
R. H. MILLER, Cashier
WM. H. MAGEE, Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS

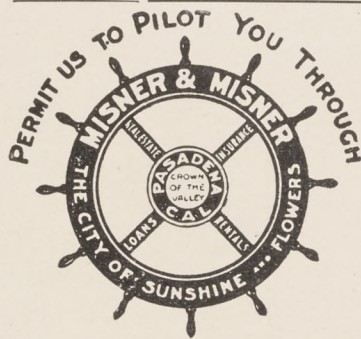
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Five Per Cent Interest Paid On Deposits

SECURITY ABSOLUTELY SAFE
MONEY WELL INVESTED

The Mutual Building and Loan Association

WILL SEND YOU INTEREST CHECK promptly
Every Six Months. It also loans money to build homes
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Both Phones 79

A. K. NASH, Pres.
R. H. PINNEY, Sec'y

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The conservation of our timber supply is a timely subject for consideration.

Eucalyptus, alone, can supply the constantly increasing demand for hardwoods; and the growth of this timber for commercial purposes is destined to become the greatest single industry of the Southwest.

We sell Eucalyptus Acreage to investors in groves of any size, agreeing to plant and care for the trees for a period of two years.

Our propositions are safe and the profits enormous.

Bank references and particulars upon application.

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Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

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HEATING, GAS FITTING

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Commerce Building

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PASADENA, CAL.

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JAMES CLARK, - VICE PRESIDENT
OSCAR FREEMAN, SEC'y AND MANAGER

PASADENA MANUFACTURING CO.

Makers of the MILLWORK
for Chamber of Commerce
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WOOD MANTELS
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Stair Building a Specialty
All Kinds of Glass in Stock

89 to 115 South Broadway



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING

This fire proof building, completed in 1907, was erected to give office people a place equal to that of any large city and thus induce them to take offices in Pasadena. It is a modern building to the minutest detail. The officers and directors of the Chamber of Commerce Building Co. are Jas. F. Ker, president; Hiram W. Wadsworth, vice-president; J. C. Fraser, treasurer; Leo McLaughlin, secretary; J. D. Thomson. The building is managed by the Snowball-Sullivan Co., of which Mr. McLaughlin is a member.

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THE first thing you'll want
when you arrive is a
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We have them for sale and
rent, lots, acreage, ranches,
orange groves, etc. Write for
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Hearian-Bogardus Co.

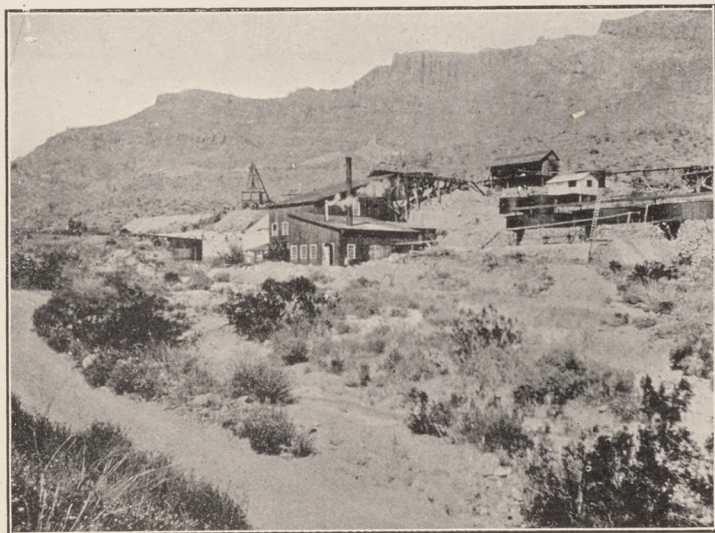
518-520 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Pasadena, Cal.

Hiram W. Wadsworth

PAINTS OILS and VARNISHES

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and
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113-115 East Colorado Street



VIEW OF THE TOM REED MINES

From a Photograph Recently Taken on the Property Showing Surface Plant.

THE TOM REED GOLD MINES COMPANY

This is purely a Pasadena Corporation and is referred to as the one mining corporation which has absolutely made good its promises to its stockholders. It was organized in December, 1906, by a number of Pasadena citizens, and in February, 1907, purchased what was known as the Blue Ridge mining property in Mojave County, Arizona. It is incorporated under the laws of Arizona with an authorized capital stock of one million dollars, divided into one million shares of the par value of one dollar each, fully paid and non-assessable. Upon the organization there was paid for the Blue Ridge property six hundred thousand shares of the Tom Reed Company's stock, and the remaining four hundred thousand shares were placed in the Company's Treasury for sale for the purpose of developing the property, and of which 159,552 shares have been sold at fifteen cents per share, leaving in the treasury 240,448 shares yet unsold, and not one share of which can be purchased. With the amount of money received in this way the company quietly carried on the development work, under one of the most competent mining engineers in the west—Smiley S. Jones, a former Pasadena boy, and in March, 1908, struck a rich body of ore, assaying rich in gold, some of which run over six hundred dollars per ton, but maintaining an average of about one hundred and sixty dollars. The company has since that time taken out over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, from development work alone, no sloping ever having been done. Development work has been going on constantly with a force of about forty-five men until now there is ore in sight blocked out amounting to approximately a million and a half dollars. The company is absolutely out of debt, has a comfortable bank account, and has already paid to its stockholders one six per cent dividend amounting to nearly forty-six thousand dollars, all but probably two thousand of which was paid to citizens of Pasadena. New and costly machinery has been ordered and is now being installed, and in a short time will be in a position to take out and reduce the precious metal in a quantity that will show what a phenomenally valuable property the Tom Reed Company possesses. An option has been granted to a body of eastern capitalists until February first next for the purchase of this property at a figure reaching very close to \$2,000,000, but it is safe to remark that the stockholders are not tumbling over themselves to sell even at that price, as they are all well satisfied with their purchases of stock at fifteen cents one year ago, which is now worth two and a half dollars per share. The officers of the company and its board of directors are all well-known residents of Pasadena and stand high in business circles here, where they have lived for many years. They are: Col. L. P. Hansen, President; Charles Mushrush, Vice-President; C. M. Simpson, Secretary and Attorney; H. G. Simpson, Assistant Secretary; Charles Grimes, Treasurer. Board of Directors are: D. A. Davis, Charles Grimes, L. P. Hansen, James F. Ker, N. F. Lawrence, W. C. Mason and Charles Mushrush.

Pastoral Days of Old Pueblos

Concluded



DONA LUISA GARFIAS
The First First Lady of Pasadena

ily. One of the charms of pastoral California to the Americans who visited the Pacific slope in the early days, was the picturesque costumes which gave a gala effect to every scene. Men's suits were generally of cloth or velvet in black, dark blue or green, and consisted of jacket and knee breeches with leggings or long trousers, widening at the ankle where they were slashed at the side to show the snowy Calzoneras beneath. Sometimes these costumes were very handsome and expensive. One belonging to Mr. Bandini has, in its trimmings, over two hundred pieces of Mexican silver work. "Kismet," the beautiful roan saddle horse shown in the picture, was of considerable importance in the early life of Pasadena. Many a race has he run and won, in the days when the founders of the Tournament of Roses took part in its sports; many prizes has he assisted his masters to win at javelin throwing or at tourney at rings. Those days are now lost to us in the haze that shuts the past from our eyes and not even in the games of Tournament Day do we return to the old sports and customs.

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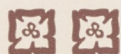
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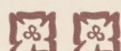
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OF PASADENA



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CAPITAL AND SURPLUS	- - - - -	\$250,000.00
DEPOSITS	- - - - -	\$1,587,769.83

The Roll of Honor of the National Banks of the United States is a table prepared by "The New York Financier" from statements made to the Comptroller of the Currency. To secure a place on the Roll of Honor a bank must show a surplus and undivided profits equal to or in excess of its capital stock. There are 6650 Banks in the national system. Of these 1032 are represented on the Roll of Honor. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PASADENA enjoys the distinction of being on the Roll of Honor, its rank being first in the City of Pasadena, fifth in the State of California and three hundred and sixty-fourth in the United States.

The Pasadena Savings and Trust Company

(AFFILIATED WITH THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PASADENA)

CAPITAL and SURPLUS	- \$160,000.00	TERM DEPOSITS	- - \$1,284,487.65
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The PASADENA SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY is the largest Savings Bank in Pasadena. It has 3145 accounts, aggregating \$1,284,487.65, the average of each account being \$421.10. It paid \$25,735.59 interest to Depositors July 1, 1908.

DEPOSITS --- First National Bank,	- - - - -	\$1,587,769.83
Pasadena Savings & Trust Co., Connected with First National Bank	- - - - -	1,284,487.65
COMBINED DEPOSITS	- - - - -	\$2,872,257.48